The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4322. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

Progress of the Parliamentary Elections in England.

The Liberals Gain Twenty-four Members.

Defeat of Mr. Walters, of the London Times.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Landing of the Shore End at Valentia on the 22d.

Entire Destruction of a Turkish Town by Fire.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 22d, and Queenstown the next day, arrived at Halifax at 5:30 this (Tuesday) afternoon. She has 24 Halifax and 97 Boston passengers.

The Cunard steamer *Tarifa* and the *City of Dublin* also left Liverpool on the morning of the 22d, for New-York direct.

The steamship *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at noon of the 22d.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Six hundred and twenty-six members elected to the House of Commons show 353 Liberals and 273 Conservatives. The Liberal gains will reach 24. The South Lancashire election resulted in the success of GLADSTONE; but his two colleagues are Conservatives.

Mr. WALTER, of the London *Times*, was defeated in Berkshire.

A telegram from Valentia, of the 21st, states that the Atlantic cable was landed for earth connection, and two miles payed out to sea. The main shore end will be landed on the 22d if the weather continues fine.

CONSTANCE KENT pleaded guilty of the murder of her brother, and was sentenced to death. The scene in the court was very painful. The prisoner showed fortitude until the emotion of the Judge in passing sentence caused her to burst into a flood of tears. Every one was deeply affected. It was understood there was no likelihood of the sentence being carried out.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in specie of 4,700,000 francs.

The Empress and Prince Imperial quitted Paris on the 20th, for Fontainbleau.

The Bourse, on the 21st was firm; Rentes closed 67f. 72c.

The *Moniteur* says the rumor of the appointment of ABD EL KADER to any post in Algiers is destitute of foundation.

Prince NAPOLEON had arrived at Bristol in his yacht.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree had been issued relieving Count PALFY of the Governorship of Hungary.

It was asserted at Vienna that all Polish and Hungarian political prisoners will be amnestied.

The Lower House of the Reichsrath had voted the Budget, in all points adopting the views of the Upper House.

SPAIN.

It is rumored in ministerial circles in Madrid that the Spanish Representative in Chili will be dismissed on account of the late negotiations he conducted with Chili.

The report that Admiral PAREGA had been dismissed is unfounded.

The port of Isloy, Peru, had been closed by a decree of the President.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantia state that half the town of Cassadia had been destroyed by fire. Many lives were lost. The damage was estimated at $20,000,000 piastres.

The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Alexandria. It was also decreasing in Constantinople.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Calcutta, received since the restoration of the line, report an improvement in cotton and products—both in demand and price.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.

The elections are nearly over. Six hundred and twenty-six members have been returned to the House of Commons. The Liberal gain is now 24.

A portion of the Atlantic Cable has been landed at Valentia, for the earth connection. The main-shore end will be landed to-day, if the weather is favorable.

LONDON, Sunday, July 23.

The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was landed and the connection made with the land instruments on the 22d instant, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Enthusiastic speeches were made by the Knight of KERRY, Sir ROBERT PEEL and others. Three cheers were given for the Queen and President JOHNSON.

A Reform dinner took place at Cologne recently, but was dispersed by the military, on account of the speeches made.

The *Herald* announces that diplomatic relations between the British and Brazilian Governments will be reëstablished at an early date. It is understood that the Government of Brazil has accepted the latest propositions made by the British Cabinet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Notwithstanding the heavy drain of gold from the Bank, the minimum rate of discount remains 3 ₩ cent. The impression, however, prevailed, that it was likely to rise in a few days. Consequently the demand is more active.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 22.

COTTON.—The report of the Cotton Market for the week was sent out by the *Hibernian*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat tends downward, and prices are 2d.@3d. lower; Winter Red, 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. Corn is scarce, and prices still advancing, with a rise of 6d.; Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; Yellow, 30s 6d.@31s. 8d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef steady with an improvement on the fine qualities, while other descriptions are very dull. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firmer. Cheese declined 1s.@2s. Lard firm, and 1s. higher. Tallow quiet but firm at 40s.@41s. 6d. for American.

PRODUCE—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes, small sales at 27s. 9d.@28s for Pots, and 29s. for Pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed buoyant. Linseed Oil steady at 33s.@33s. 6d. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine dull and unchanged. Petroleum, small sales at 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports: BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. FLOUR, 22s.@24s. for American. Winter red WHEAT 41s.@44s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. IRON quiet, at 54s. for Pig. LINSEED quiet. LINSEED CAKES firm. RICE steady. TEA easier. SPERM OIL quiet at £80. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tends downward; sales at 45s.@46s. LINSEED OIL quiet at 32s. 3d. PETROLEUM steady; refined, 2s. 5d@2s. 5d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

MCCALL'S circular reports Breadstuffs easier. CORN advanced 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 89⅞@90 for money.
Illinois Central Shares, 89@90.
Erie Shares, 53½@54.
United States Five-twenties, 71⅛@71¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and ⅛d. higher for Egyptian; American unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward, and prices easier for Flour and Wheat. Weather favorable for the crops. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS dull and the tendency downward, except Lard, which is still advancing.

The Produce Market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

Consols, for money, 89⅞c.@90c.; United States Five-Twenties, 71⅛c.@71¾c.; Illinois Central Shares, 90c.; Erie Shares, 52½c.@53c.

PARIS, Saturday, July 22—P. M.

The Bourse is excited; Rentes 67f. 6c.@67f. 7c.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Narrow Escape of the Steamship Blackstone from Wreck—Stolen Property Recovered—Visit from the President.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 30.

The steamship *Blackstone*, Capt. COFFIN, from New-Orleans 19th, was towed into Hampton Roads last night.

They report a perilous passage. On the 23d the stop valves gave out, and could not supply the boiler with water. On the 25th the pumps gave out, and the boiler became leaky, rendering it almost impossible to keep up the fires.

On the 26th the steamship *Geo. Washington* came along and took off the passengers, but refused to tow the steamship *Blackstone*. They were on the edge of the Gulf Stream, one hundred and ten miles south of Hatteras. They used sail, and having fair winds, kept on their course.

On the 28th, having used steam all they possibly could, the men became exhausted, and they had to resort to sail alone, until they fell in with the pilot-boat *Pride No. 3*, from Norfolk, who put men on board and went to Fortress Monroe for assistance.

Great credit is due Chief Engineer ILLINGSWORTH and mate NICKERSON, for saving the vessel. The Captain was sick at the time.

The jewelry stolen from D. M. FREEMAN's store in Norfolk a few nights ago, has been recovered by the exertions of Capt. HUFMAN, of the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, acting Chief of Police, assisted by Sergt. JOHN KINLOCK. It was found in the woods, three miles from Norfolk. Some of the parties have been arrested. They are said to be old offenders.

The steamship *Weybosses* has arrived from New-York bound to Texas.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to raise the old frigate *Congress*, off Newport News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 31.

President JOHNSON and party visited the Rip Raps last evening, on the steamer *River Queen*. They did not land here, but at 6 P. M. went up the Chesapeake Bay.

The steamer *De Molay* has arrived from New-York with troops for Richmond, and landed a squad of convalescents and deserters.

Several clerks have been discharged from this post by order of Gen. MILES, it is said, for disloyalty.

GEN. GRANT.

Departure from Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. GRANT took his departure from this city for Portland this morning. He left the Revere House at 8:20 o'clock, accompanied by his Staff and family, together with Mayor LINCOLN and a few other friends, and drove directly to the Boston and Maine depot, in Haymarket-square, where a special train was in waiting.

A large crowd was assembled about the hotel, and a still larger one at the depot. Every glimpse caught of the General was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheers.

The train consisted of a saloon car, elegantly fitted up and appropriately decorated with flags and patriotic devices, and a smoking car, also handsomely furnished. The locomotive was decorated with flags.

As the train moved slowly out of the depot it was followed by crowds a considerable distance, and the General remained upon the rear platform bowing his acknowledgments.

He was accompanied East by Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULDER and Col. WOTHERELL, Senator WILSON, Representative GOOCH and a few other gentlemen.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The progress of Gen. GRANT from Boston to Portland was attended with hearty and enthusiastic popular demonstrations at all the towns and villages on the road. At Lawrence a short stop was made, and the General was shown over the Pacific Mills, and subsequently partook of an elegant collation in the City Hall.

Several of the most intelligent and beautiful ladies of the city acted as waiters at the table. All the mills stopped work, and the population of Lawrence joined in the reception. The train left Lawrence at 11:30 A. M.

Gen. Grant in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Gen. GRANT and party arrived at 3:42 P. M. He was received by the City Government and a large escort of military and citizens, by whom he was conducted to the Preble House after passing through several of the principal streets. The concourse of citizens which lined the streets was immense, and the General was greeted with enthusiasm.

At 10:30 to-morrow morning he will hold a reception at the City Hall. At 1 o'clock he will leave in a special train for Brunswick, to attend the Commencement ceremonies of Bowdoin College, where there is to be a gathering of the graduates of the college who have fought in the war. He will return in the evening.

On Thursday morning he will leave by a special train for Augusta, returning the same night. On Friday he will make an excursion among the islands on the revenue steamer *Mahoning*, returning about noon.

At 1 o'clock he will take the Grand Trunk cars for Gorham, N. H. On Saturday morning he will leave Gorham for Quebec, where he is to meet Major-Gen. DOYLE, Commissioner of the British forces in North America.

The General contemplated embarking hence for Halifax, to meet Gen. DOYLE at that place, but he changed his route in order to meet that officer at Quebec. What his route will be from Quebec is not stated.

Gen. HOWARD passed through this city to-day on his way east.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Mother and Daughter Chopped to Pieces with an Ax—Supposed to have been Done by a Son, to Get Four Hundred Dollars.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A horrible murder was discovered at daylight this morning, at the village of Oakland, in the town of Manchester, nine miles east of this city. Mrs. BENJAMIN STARKWEATHER, aged 46, and her daughter ELLA, 14 years old, were chopped to death in bed with an ax. The blows severed the skull every time, and the bodies presented a horrid sight. They were also stabbed in many places with a butcher-knife, which, with the ax, has been found.

The son of Mrs. STARKWEATHER, named ALBERT, 24 years of age, is being examined to-day by the Hartford police; and it looks as if he committed the deed for a sum less than $400 in money, which was found in his drawer with the knife. He first gave the alarm, and the beds were found on fire, his own and his mother's. The daughter still breathed, but died in ten minutes. The scene was more awful than anything ever known here before.

The Richmond Elections.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

All the Richmond papers of to-day have been received, with the exception of the *Republic*, and they contain nothing of moment. They say that there are reports that a new election is about to be ordered; but there is nothing authentic about it.

The *Whig* has a long editorial urging that the officers elected should be permitted to exercise their functions, and that no hostility to the government is intended.

Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The New-York papers incorrectly print the name of the Postmaster at Philadelphia, recently reappointed. It should be C. A. WALBORNE, instead of Mr. WASHBURNE.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Ill Feeling Between the Freedmen and White Soldiers.

Another Proclamation by Gov. Holden Expected.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE STATE ELECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, July 28, 1865.

Dark and mysterious rumors come up here from Wilmington. It is said that the freedmen there have been drilled by the black soldiers, who are on garrison duty in that section, and that they have arms in their houses, which they intend to use to protect themselves with, when the protection now afforded them is withdrawn. Many other things of like import are said; but, as near as I can learn, these rumors had their rise in an ill-advised article published in the Wilmington *Herald*, the editor of which has not dropped his former sensational proclivities, as one of the correspondents of a cotemporary of yours. That there is ill-feeling between the whites and the blacks in that vicinity no one can deny, and that there exists a small—a very small—minority in this State, who would like to see the freedmen rise in insurrection, is equally true. For the gratification of saying, "We told you so—the nigger can't be trusted with freedom," they are willing to see blood flow; and the article above-mentioned, although actuated by no such motive, is the result of the continuous fault-finding and evil prophesying of this detestable clique of unsubdued traitors. Their influence is limited, and no sensible man apprehends any danger therefrom; for the negro, now that he is free, exhibits as much docility toward those whom he respects as ever, and will continue to do so, if the crime of insurrection is not forced on to him by those oft-repeated tales of what he "is about to do."

Reports of ill-treatment of the freedmen are diminishing, and it is the publicly-expressed opinion of the officers of Gen. HOWARD's bureau, and of all other persons well informed on the subject, that the large majority of the inhabitants of North Carolina are willing to deal honestly with their former slaves, acknowledging them to be free and treating them as such. Nevertheless, many instances of bad usage occur. Whipping, paddling and other customs, peculiar to the palmy days of the institution, are practiced, and the negro finds, to his heart's sorrow, that his sore-headed master is loth to give him up. There is fault on both sides and equal exaggerations in the representations of difficulties, by both master and servant. The Superintendents of Freedmen, who, under the provisions of the War Department circular on the subject, are made the adjudicators of "all difficulties arising between the negroes themselves, or between negroes and whites," have their hands full.

One horrible case is reported from Wilmington, and is now being investigated by the proper authorities. As near as I can learn, the truth is as follows: A colored woman, very light, formerly the slave and concubine of a man in the country near there, left his plantation to take up her abode in the city. He visited her and asked her to return. She refused, whereupon he ordered her to do so, and on her refusing again, he drew a pistol and shot her through the heart.

The crops in this State are being harvested now, with a fair return for the labor invested; but with the harvest arises a difficulty that many have foreseen, and which unfortunately has not been provided against in numerous instances. The freedmen, who have worked for a share in the crops, or for wages during planting, raising, and reaping, now that they have got the wherewithal to fill their stomachs, have, in some cases, refused to continue at work. With a half filled larder, they feel independent, and neglect the necessary duties of the farms and plantations in preparing for Winter and the next year's crops. This might have been obviated by making contracts to work by the year, and if the property owners profit by their experience in the experiment of this season, they will do so in the future.

This matter of contracts with the freedmen is one of great importance, exerting, as it does, a material influence on their welfare and advancement. The old and helpless are to be supported, and while there exists a moral obligation on the part of the former owners to keep that class, arising from the fact that they have labored for them all their lives, yet there can be no legal claim to that effect. A man who uses a horse—if I may be allowed such a comparison—until he is worn out, cannot, with a due regard for humanity, turn him into the streets to die without care. The moral sense of any civilized community would denounce such an act as barbarous. Nevertheless, there are those in North Carolina who are disposed to treat these people in this manner, and when they make bargains with the able-bodied men and women on a plantation, they tax all alike for the support of the decreped, whether of the same family or not. This abuse is being rectified. The responsibility should be divided between the master and the relatives of the dependents. Human nature and a lack of money—the love of it too—combined, results in shrewd and grinding bargains between the master and servant. In many instances the latter work for merely their victuals, rent and clothing. In others, the contracts are liberal; in one or two cases that I know of, even extravagant.

It is a little premature, perhaps, to say that the experiment of crop raising with freed blacks in this State has been successful, but I venture the prediction that a favorable conclusion will be reported when the harvests are fully past, and all the facts collected. Free labor will, in the future, be the great advantage of the South, as, in the past, slave labor has been its curse. The freedmen have many crude notions, but suffering, such as many of them are now enduring, will be the effective agent in teaching them that they must labor patiently, and with a due regard for the prejudices of the whites, until the time shall come when they will be allowed extended and liberal privileges.

It may not be generous to call attention to such things as the following; but a prominent "secesh" suggested the matter to me. I saw a large lot of furniture under the auctioneer's hammer, which was being sold at fair prices, consisting of French box bedsteads, mahogany wardrobes, marble-topped tables, bureaus, stands and dressing cases. The gentlemen above referred to remarked that "they hain't got a nigger to put up now when they want to raise the wind." Who "they" are I leave the reader to surmise, and merely mention that a change in the manner and style of living may be expected in some quarters here. Dainty fingers will now be forced to do things heretofore held in abhorrence; but to their praise be it said, both men and women take hold manfully, and, "accepting the logic of events," are rapidly adapting themselves to their altered condition.

Another Proclamation Coming—Preparations for the Election.

RALEIGH, N. C. Saturday, July 29, 1865.

I have the best authority for stating that Gov. HOLDEN will soon issue another proclamation, ordering the election of delegates for a State convention, to be convened about the 1st of October; prescribing the qualifications for voters for delegates, and also of members; arranging for the enrollment of the loyal men of the State who will be allowed to vote, and ordering the county magistrates lately appointed by him, to superintend the whole affair in their respective precincts. The election will occur about the 20th of September, allowing ten days for the delegates to obtain their credentials and repair to this place, where, of course, the convention is held. The Governor is only waiting for news from Washington, before promulgating this proclamation, and it is possible that it will be issued within the coming week.

The Governor has been very unwell during the past week—for a few days confined to his bed—but is somewhat better now. In the meantime his personal staff, consisting of Col. CANNON, Col. TOD. R. CALDWELL, and his Private Secretary, LEWIS HAWES, Esq., transact the business of the Executive office, as far as they can without his presence.

Matters progress as smoothly as ever, and North Carolina having taken the lead in the movement of reorganization, will probably keep it. From all parts of the State reports are favorable, and with the reaping of the harvest, plenty will be in the land, hand in hand with peace.

The power of the government, exerted through the exclusions of the Amnesty Proclamation of the President, shows itself in the reorganization meetings of the railroad corporations. The State owns a controlling interest in most of these institutions, and in the case of the Raleigh and Gaston Company, it has taken charge of the road, because the stock held by individuals was not entitled to representation, on account of their not having taken the oath and received pardon, and there could be, consequently, no quorum present at the meeting. The struggle between the loyalists and the "amnestied," to gain the supremacy in the control of these corporations, is earnest, but the matter, under Gov. HOLDEN's instructions, which prevent the latter from participating, is somewhat one-sided, and the friends of the government have it all their own way.

Gen. RUGER, who is in command of this department, has ordered Brevet Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD to suppress the publication of the Salisbury *Daily Union Banner*, for the publication of an article on the freedmen, "containing matter disloyal in its spirit." From the article referred to, I select the following paragraph:

"Gen. RUGER, Gen. HOWARD, and Generals generally, are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of 'our colored fellow citizens of African descent,' where, then, the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them this right, would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation of life—they have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

Gen. RUGER remarks, in the general order published relative to the matter, as follows:

"An order, prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank, by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor, as a police regulation, cannot honestly be construed as assuming 'the power to say what we shall drink and wear.'"

So far as I have been able to learn, the General is supported by the sentiment of the community, in this action.

E. P. B.

ALABAMA.

Bishop Wilmer to the Laity and Clergy of Alabama.

THE DOCTRINE OF ALLEGIANCE, AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE EXISTING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama:

On the 30th of May last, I addressed a brief circular to the clergy, suggesting the principles which, in my judgment, should govern them in their official conduct under the present condition of affairs. I deem it advisable at this time to set forth, in a more formal and public manner, a somewhat expanded statement of the views contained in the circular referred to.

The lapse of the Confederate Government does not necessarily involve the disorganization of the general council of the church within the limits of that government. The nationality of a church is a matter purely conventional, and of human arrangement. It is assuredly possible for two church organizations to exist under one common civil government, without violating the unity of the church. There is an essential difference between the unity of branches of the Church, and their union as one legislative body. For example, the Church in England is in perfect unity with the Church in the United States; but there is no legislative union between these Churches. Again, (and this is a case more in point,) the Church in Scotland is in unity with the Church in England, and yet they exist as distinct organizations, under a civil government. Consequently, no charge of schism can justly lie against the church in the Southern States, in case she should see fit to perpetuate herself through a separate organization. She does not thereby necessarily depart from the unity of the church in doctrine, discipline or order. Therefore, it may or may not, as circumstances may indicate, be advisable and expedient to dissolve the general council. This is a question for future ecclesiastical determination.

As to the changes, in the language of certain prayers, which are made necessary by late political events, I observe, that the lapse of the Confederate Government requires, of necessity, the omission of the "Prayer for the President of the Confederate States and all in civil authority."

The immediate substitution of another form of prayer does not follow of the same necessity, as will appear from the following considerations:

To pray for all in authority is, unquestionably, a duty—but a duty of religious, and not of political origin and obligation. The mode of discharging that duty must be determined by the proper ecclesiastical authority. Consequently, any attempt on the part of a civil or military power to dictate to the Church in this matter cannot but be regarded as unauthorized and intrusive. Certain tests of loyalty have been established by authority, and they who faithfully conformed to these tests have fulfilled the requirements of the law, and have right, in equity and under the constitution of the country, to manage their ecclesiastical affairs according to their own discretion. The church has due regard to established authority, and is not to be presumed regardless of her sacred obligations. She must be left free and untrammeled in her legitimate sphere of action. Any attempt to dictate to her can only serve to retard the action which, in pursuance of her obligations to God and to her own traditions, she will unquestionably take at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Now, the Church in this country has established a form of prayer for the President and all in civil authority. The language of that prayer was selected with careful reference to the subject of the prayer, "all civil authority," and she desires for that authority prosperity and long continuance. No one can well be expected to desire a long continuance of military rule. Therefore, the prayer is altogether inappropriate and inapplicable to the present condition of things, when no civil authority exists in the exercise of its functions. Hence, as I remarked in the circular, "we may yield a true allegiance to, and sincerely pray for grace, wisdom and understanding in behalf of a government founded upon force, while at the same time we could not in good conscience ask for its continuance, prosperity, &c.

When the civil authority shall be restored, it will be eminently proper for the Church to resume the use of that form of prayer which has been established by the highest ecclesiastical authorities, and which has for so many years constituted a part of her liturgy.

You are aware that in times past I have expressed a strong desire "that the regular and ordinary forms of public worship should be so entirely catholic in character as to be adapted to all the exigencies of time, place and circumstance," and that I urged this matter upon the attention of our Diocesan Council in 1864, with a view to action at the approaching General Council. I still entertain the preference which I then expressed, but it is not for me, in my individual capacity, to introduce into the Liturgy any other form of words than that which the Church, in her collective and legislative capacity, has already established.

My conclusion is, therefore, and my direction, which I hereby give, that when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama, the clergy shall use the form entitled "A Prayer for the President of the United States and all in Civil Authority," as it stands in the Book of Common Prayer.

And my counsel to the clergy and laity is, to heed the teachings of the Church in regard to Scriptural obedience due to "the powers that be;" and, whilst carefully maintaining the inherent prerogatives of the Church within her sphere, faithfully to discharge their duties to the State, thus fulfilling the injunction of our Lord: "Render unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The doctrine of the Church upon this point is briefly, but most comprehensively, summed up in her 37th Article of Religion: "The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well clergy as laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual. And we hold it to be the duty of all men who are professors of the Gospel to pay respectful obedience to the civil authority, regularly and legitimately constituted."

In regard to the taking of oaths, it is beyond all question the duty of every citizen to render faithful allegiance to the government under which he lives, and an oath of fidelity to the government is only the formal and solemn acknowledgement and expression of an already existing obligation. If, therefore, the oath of allegiance should be lawfully required of all citizens, there is no good reason why such an oath should not be taken, provided that all things be done (see 39th Article) "in justice, judgment and truth." All false swearing is an abomination.

And now, brethren, commending you to the guidance and protection of God, and earnestly praying that all things may be ordered to the advancement of His glory, the good of His Church, and the safety, honor and welfare of His people, I am yours faithfully in Christ and His Church,

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Bishop of the Diocese of Alabama.

GREENSBORO, ALA., June 20, 1865.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Great Rejoicing Among the Colored People.

Twenty Thousand Jubilants Celebrate Their Souls in Brooklyn.

Addresses of Wm. Howard Day, Fred. Douglass and Rev. Mr. Pennington.

The Praying Pic-Nic and the Dancing Darkies.

A Great Day, No Trouble, Fun, Frolic, Music and Happiness.

"ON WITH THE DANCE."

Yesterday was a gala day in Colordom. A white stone ever will mark the 1st of August in the memory of the black men and women around the entire globe, for on that day in 1834 the British Government declared the absolute freedom of every slave in its West Indian dominion. Rejoice, why not? To them it was the birthday of liberty, whose anniversary thenceforth and forever should be sacredly and tenderly commemorated. The anniversary of 1865 was peculiarly pregnant with reasons for sober gratitude. Within the twelve months past great changes have been brought about affecting the absolute condition of the race, placing them upon the level of personal rights with all people in the States, opening the gate of privilege and breaking down in a great degree the wretched hedge of caste.

Our colored brethren are slightly emotional in their nature. Demonstration always accompanies feeling, and feeling is the invariable sequence of memorable action. The Emancipation Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, followed by the stern justice of GRANT's execution, aroused the latent feelings of hallelujah in the breast of every one of the race, and on this first fit occasion for an outpouring of grateful recognition, they burst forth in the amplest plentitude of thanksgiving and praise. Twenty thousand men, women and children of sable hue yesterday mingled their joys and experiences in the suburban parks of the city of churches; they met to sing and pray, and preach, and offer incense before the altar of the Most High; to cannonize the departed LINCOLN; to mention in terms of honest love and praise the names of the distinguished friends of freedom, who have fought the battle of the weak against the strong so many long and weary years; to teach their children the blessings of their present condition as compared with that of years gone by; to dance and play, to swing and race, to eat and drink and be merry, but not to lower themselves to the level of beasts, or in any way mar the fair fame which in all sections of our country belongs to them as orderly, decorous, law-abiding citizens.

THE PARKS OF BROOKLYN

are decidedly institutional. They are not very large, but there are many of them. They lie mainly in the region of East New-York, and are known by various names, such as Leffert's Park, Myrtle-avenue Park, &c. At these places our fellow-citizens, as well as those who reside in Brooklyn, frequently repair on occasions festal, of church or state; pic-nics abound there; the singing, lagerish Germans go with their wives and daughters to shoot at Austrian eagles, and swash down great draughts of beer; the irascible Celts go with their sweethearts and short sticks, to dance themselves red in the face, drink whisky and have a grand spree; Sunday-schools in white frocks and blue ribbons sing, "I Want to be an Angel, and with the Angels Stand," while the big boys of the neighborhood throw stones at them; and if all these people can go for the simple purpose of enjoyment, why should not the black man, whose head is turned with the exhilaration of new-gained freedom, whose heart pulsates for the first time with an unquestioned love, who has indeed a great object gained—why shouldn't he of all others in the world go there, his little ones about him, and on the, to him, great day of the year, keep high festival and celebrate his soul?

In accordance with notices widely spread and with invitations from the pulpit, the colored people from this city, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Brooklyn met at Fulton Ferry yesterday morning preparatory to a trip to Leffert's and Myrtle-avenue Parks. Like the rest of mankind, this race is divided into the serious and the jolly. That each set might enjoy itself it in its own way, the great celebration was divided; those desiring to sing hymns and pray, and all that sort of thing, went to the former place, while those who believe in the good things of this life went to the latter place, where they danced and pranced and had a gay old time.

Taking the services or observances in the order of route, we notice first the grand

DEMONSTRATION AT LEFFERT'S PARK,

the symposium of the sober-minded members of the rejoicing nation. At this place members of churches and of Sunday-schools met for appropriate services. At an early hour in the morning the park was full; men, women and children of every age, of all complexions, from the purest white to the deepest black, fairly packed the DeKalb and Myrtle avenue cars, lined the dusty highway with wagons and stages, and crowded along the streets to the place of meeting. A large platform was erected in the centre of the place, provided with seats, and fronted by a high, rough pulpit. It was announced that distinguished speakers would address the people, and at 2 o'clock the benches were filled by several hundred well-dressed boys and girls, bearing the banners of their several schools, and wearing on their left breast a badge of LINCOLN. Two or three thousand adults gathered near, and waited for the speaking, while an excellent brass band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," "John Brown" and other popular tunes.

The weather was delightful, the air cool and bracing, every element seemed in harmony with the occasion and the scene. The

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

was as follows: Singing, prayer, reading the Emancipation Proclamation, music by the band, oration, music by the band, address.

Those of our readers who have attended exercises of this nature need not be told what the singing is; those who have not attended can't be told. With none of the infalutinisms of operatic twiddledeedee, it possesses elements of dramatic intensity and power. The terrible earnestness with which these people roll out praise and thanksgiving to God for his goodness and kindness is something well worth noting, perhaps imitating. In the Rev. Mr. DIXON they had a leader worthy of the occasion. His voice is rich, powerful, melodious as that of any professional in the country; such a voice would make the reputation of any priest in the States.

After singing by the audience and a prayer by Rev. Mr. JONES, the Rev. Mr. PENNINGTON was introduced. He spoke a long time on the condition of the colored people, contrasting the miseries of the past with the blessed privileges of the present. He touched heavily on the question of negro suffrage, and his doctrine of rights would have pleased the forgetful President of the Anti-Slavery Society muchly. Mr. PENNINGTON was peculiarly happy in his audience; they all believed as he did, and applauded his points with enthusiasm. He alluded in terms of unaffected praise to the late President, and gave a touching picture of the life and character, according him highest meed of credit for the great good he had done for the oppressed and down-trodden. The Reverend gentleman's address was listened to with the closest attention, and produced a profound impression.

The reading of Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation of Emancipation, by Rev. Mr. DIXON, was a feature of the services. Legal documents are not apt to create much enthusiasm, but this had such a power of meaning, was brought home to so many who heard it, that we were not surprised that the reading should be frequently interrupted by applause.

The entire day was pleasantly and profitably spent. Tables for refreshments, booths for shelter, swings and scups for riding, galleries for pistol practice, scales of weighing—all sorts and kinds of quiet, rational amusement—were provided by the committee and enjoyed by the people. There was no intoxicating liquor sold nor allowed upon the premises, nor were there any men disguised by the arch enemy. We didn't see a policeman during the afternoon at Leffert's Park, nor was there occasion for one. Perfect order ruled the entire people. Games of various kinds were indulged in, but no dancing nor much gaiety. The distinction drawn by the colored people, pious and worldly, is really very marked, and we were not prepared for so decided a sentiment as was indicated by the reply given us by a very comely young miss, when we asked her if she didn't dance. "Oh, no, Sir," said she; "I belong to the Church." That seems to settle the question; and it must hereafter be remembered that, whatever may be the fashion, colored Christians don't dance.

THE COMMITTEES

in charge of this branch of the celebration were attentive and efficient; their arduous duties were well attended to and they deserve the thanks of their people. Their names are as follows:

Finance Committee—Revs. A. N. Freeman, J. M. Williams, W. T. Dixon, J. Woodland.

Church Committee—Bridge-street A. M. E. Church, Rev. J. M. Williams, Pastor, Messrs. R. Jackson. A. Spencer, I. Boulden, S. Harrington, J. Carroll, Mme. L. Spencer, L. Titus, A. Le Blond, E. Runnells, D. Payne, C. White, J. A. Crosby, Miss Brown.

Siloam Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. N. Freeman, Pastor, Messrs. L. Barnett, N. B. Lewis, H. Stoughtenberg, A. Marshall, J. Thompson, Mr. Jordan, Wm. Brown, John Jackson, H. Hampton, Mme. M. Barnett, Holmes, E. Taylor, S. Ross, L. Jordan, S. Jackson, C. Isaacs, Miss E. Anderson, C. A. Dorsey, J. Scudder, J. Freeman, P. Ross, C. Ogden, Miss C. Johnson, Mrs. S. Sherid, Mrs. A. Williams, Miss S. Stoughtenberg.

Concord-street Baptist Church—Rev. Wm. T. Dixon, Pastor, Messrs. M. Vanstay, I. Bagwell, D. Manly, J. Mangin, J. J. Stevens, W. Jackson, W. Emery, W. Douglass, T. Ferguson, Mmes. M. Ferguson, C. Douglass, M. Lowry, Jackson, Misses I. Lindsey, S. Pugsley, H. Mangin, R. Lindsey.

Fleet-street A. M. E. Church—Rev. J. Woodland, Pastor, Messrs. P. B. Howard, M. Peterson, J. Willets, Mr. Demunn, J. Espignettee, S. Bronaugh.

Of these, Rev. JAMES M. WILLIAMS was Marshal of the Day, Rev. A. N. FREEMAN President, and Rev. W. T. DIXON Secretary.

Of the sober or pietic side of the great jubilee we desire to speak in terms of unqualified praise. The services were interesting, pertinent and instructive; the people gathered in great numbers, dressed neatly, behaved decorously, and bore themselves as reputable citizens; the entire affair was a success.

But, after all, fun is fun; and although we can appreciate the sober side of our friends' rejoicing, we cannot wonder that where one heavenly-minded, semi-dancing Christian went to Leffert's Park and prayed, at least ten went to Myrtle-avenue Park and danced.

THE JOLLY CROWDS

from this and the other cities made up their minds to have a gay, a superlatively festiverous day of it, at this park, on the 1st of August. "What's the use of praying?" says one; "we've got the blessing, now let's enjoy it." In pursuance of this extremely sensible idea, thousands of good-looking men, fancy girls, and pretty black-eyed children put themselves en route for the rendezvous. The cars groaned beneath the weight. Gay ribbons fluttered in the air, startling dresses, superabundant waterfalls, betucked bodices, white gloves, brilliant sashes, balmoral gaiters or boots, done up in the latest style, with red cord and tassels, jockey hats cocked over the eye, jewelry shiny and elaborate, toilettes loud and fashionable—this sort of thing it was that attracted us to the park of the sinful merry-makers, who preferred dancing to praying.

INSIDE THE GATE

we find no monte boys, no barrels of whisky and lager, no twenty-legged kine, nor ten-tailed monkeys. We saw no large force of keen-eyed policemen, no short boys with Sing Sing hair, no groups of defiant-looking rascals, no jail-birds nor stool pigeons. We believe there was a lager-bier cart, but in place of the Irish booths generally found in such places, we noticed sundry little kitchens where cooks with accustomed skill turned out waffles, hot corn and all that sort of goodies.

INSIDE THE GATE

the scene was gay. The woods are of themselves beautiful; the trees are full of shade, the groves are numerous and inviting, the nooks convenient and tempting. A photographer made his fortune with loving darkies; the amorous woman who for moderate shekels embraced a nasty snake, filled her pockets; side-shows and rarities of many names and natures did well. Stalwart men turned ropes while well-built girls jumped high in air; pretty young women played blind-man's-buff with awkward young men; little tables, conveniently located, were made slippery with ice-cream. which inconsiderate youths spilled from filled saucers; happy couples meandered about hand-in-hand, arm-in-arm, enjoying the gush of fresh young love; suspiciously clear-skinned damsels offered information to attentive reporters; intelligent darks, with close-shaved heads, drove dangerously about the roads their fast and furious nags; lemonade disappeared down the depths of thirsty throats, and everything being lovely, the goose was greatly elevated.

The good music of a first-rate band attracted us to the pavilion, an immense circular structure, where some five thousand people stood perspiring and attentive while they waited for the orator of the day to appear. Upon the raised platform, to whose level we ascended by means of a ladder, sat one of the great men of the race, Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, well known throughout the world as an active agitator and an earnest worker. His appearance was the signal for prolonged applause, after which Prof. W. HOWARD DAY, of this city, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF PROF. DAY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: To-day we commemorate the humanities of two great nations. To-day is the thirty-first return of the death-day of West India slavery. And to-day, for the first, do we celebrate it beside the prostrate, dying form of its twin monster, American slavery. Heretofore, our rejoicing over West India freedom was only partial; we stood in the shadow here and looked only upon fields of freedom beyond us. Americans were thus shamed by the humanity and justice of Britons. The newly-born child of order, republicanism, wes thus obliged to yield the palm to old world monarchy. It made us, however, the more earnest to secure freedom here, and, under God, we have been successful. I propose to-day, in the brief words I have to say, to demonstrate that this liberty has been, has always been, a blessing, and in no sense a blight upon the beautiful islands in the Carribean Sea. Thirty years ago, a stranger, alighting upon one of these blessed spots of ocean, would have literally heard songs and rejoicing. Wending his way at the noon of the night of July 31, by the aid of the transparency of the atmosphere, he would have seen a group here and there of swarthy forms bending in humble homage to the great Giver of liberty, and one by one erecting there and then their Ebenezers for their deliverance. The liberty bell—the tocsin of freedom, and slavery's knell—was ringing out its peals on the land and over the sea, and away up the island of Jamaica; under the shadow of the cliffs of the Blue Mountains, came echoed back the sweet answers of liberty—liberty to each and to all. The people caught up the echo—near a million—and voices shouted for liberty; hats were swung, hurrahs were said, in the heart and out of it, and whips and thumb-screws and manacles were broken and trampled upon in triumph. The beautifully plumed birds awoke from their slumbers, and joined in the matin song, for the spirit of liberty was abroad, and these her votaries. Rev. W. WADLEY tells us that on some of the properties the

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE NAVAL APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Trip of the Sabine to New-London—Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Apprentice System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, July 31, 1865.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, commanding, arrived here to-day, having left New-York on Saturday at noon. The passage was very pleasant, the wind being light and variable, affording an excellent opportunity for the apprentices to gain practical experience in "working ship." The increasing interest and growing importance of our naval apprentice system, leads me to give a detailed account of the plan of this new branch of our naval progress, and the plans for its future value.

The need of a naval apprentice system which had been once tried in our service and failed, owing to a variety of causes, made itself apparent at the commencement of the rebellion. The scarcity of naval seamen, men who were conversant with the routine and duties of men-of-war, gave the department much anxiety, and caused considerable delay in fitting out vessels for the pressing and important demands of that time. It had been supposed that the fishermen to whom the government has been paying large bounties for many years would come forward in the event of war and pay back these munificent gifts which they had been receiving. In this the department were disappointed, and we are sorry to say but very few evinced that gratitude and patriotism which might have been reasonably expected, and would have made their name a household word; but now the need for them is past, and the war is over we are unable to give any credit to these fishermen as a representative body.

The navies o f other naval Powers have their naval apprentice and training schools; and England especially is noted for her wisdom and foresight in the education of boys for seamen on board of war vessels. In this country the system has at times been ridiculed, although some of our best naval officers have approved the plan, while others have objected to it, mainly on the ground that at its organization they would be subjected to the arduous work of bringing it to perfection, forgetting that these apprentices, who having once become thoroughly instructed in seamanship and naval gunnery, would, in the course of a few years, become the bone and sinew of our naval strength and pride.

Our apprentice system was formally inaugurated by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1837, but after many disappointments, it was abandoned in 1843, and was not reviewed until 1864. In May of last year, the *Sabine* was ordered to be put in commission as a practice and school ship for naval apprentices, under the command of Lieut.-Commander R. B. LOWRY, United States Navy, who was specially selected by the Navy Department for the very important and arduous duty of organizing and establishing on a firm basis the nucleus from which the future rank and file of the navy was to emanate, and in such a form as not only to be reliable at all times, but of a character which would place our vessels upon an equality with, if not make them superior to, those of any naval Power. Owing to the piratical visit of the *Tallahassee* and other rebel craft, the *Sabine* was sent to the eastern coast, to protect our commerce and fishing interests, and her services being considered so valuable in that section, the people of Portland induced the Navy Department to retain her at that port until the danger which threatened them was past; so that it was not until October, 1864, that Commander LOWRY was enabled fairly to enter upon the organization of this important system. During her stay, however, about one hundred and thirty boys were enlisted as apprentices, but the demands of the active service for seamen deviated the vessel from her true work, and she was employed in recruiting *men*, and about one thousand were shipped and sent to the naval stations at Boston and Portsmouth. Of course but little could be accomplished for the advancement of the boys or the plan.

The first boy enlisted as a naval apprentice under the new organization was E. COULEDGE HARRINGTON, of Roxbury, Mass., aged 15 years and 6 months. He is now on board and is one of the most promising boys in the ship, and by the time his term of service expires, which will be Jan. 14, 1870, he will be, if he improves as he has done, a thorough seaman and possibly a commissioned officer of the navy. About this time a growing interest began to manifest itself on this subject, and many applications were received at Washington and by Commander LOWRY from parents and guardians respecting the method of enlistment. To meet the demands of these inquiries a circular was issued giving full particulars, and the naval rendezvous were instructed to enlist boys as rapidly as circumstances would permit. Owing to the want of proper attention on the part of some recruiting officers, and the desire of many parents to place their boys in the service, either in the hope of receiving part of their pay, or for the purpose of ridding themselves of troublesome, incorrigible or refractory sons, a large number of worthless, and in some instances vicious, boys were sent on board. Many persons seemed to think that this was a school of reform for bad boys, and availed themselves of confining their wicked offspring in a man-of-war at the expense of the government. Nothing could have been more foreign to the plan of the Navy Department than the enlistment of such a class of boys, and upon the proper representations the naval rendezvous ceased to take any more boys, and the enlistment was only consummated on board of the school-ship.

The mistake of careless enlistments was speedily rectified, and a number of the incorrigibles were removed from the ship as speedily as possible, and at this time out of the number (over two hundred) on board, there are but rare instances of this class, and they will soon be disposed of. Under the present system of careful scrutiny, which is exercised in the preliminary examination, it is almost impossible for any bad boy to obtain admittance into this interesting and promising body of embryo naval seamen. The greatest care is taken in the selection of boys; they must be 14 and not over 18 years of age. At 14 they must measure not less than 4 feet 8 inches in height and 27 inches around the chest; at 15 years the height must be 4 feet 10 inches and 29 inches around the chest. Each candidate must be able to read, write, and spell, be free from physical disabilities, well grown, healthy, active, and exhibit an aptitude for the ocean and the duties of sea life.

To guard against bad characters, the candidate must be of good moral standing, not an indentured apprentice, must never have been charged or convicted of crime. He must be a willing applicant, and must have the written consent of his parent or guardian. Parents can rest assured that applicants will be compelled to undergo a thorough examination as to to their moral and physical qualifications. It is determined by the department to have none but good and promising boys enter this school—those who will be a credit to the country, and will not contaminate the boys who are now on board. Sickly and effeminate boys will not be taken; the government cannot afford to keep a naval hospital nursery school for invalid boys, any more than to provide a juvenile house of reformation for boys with sea-going proclivities. Therefore, the public are to understand that any attempts to foist upon the service sickly boys, with a view to improve their health, or refractory boys, to establish their future morals, will be met at this school with a firm refusal, and that time and money employed in such efforts will be uselessly expended. The apprentices are bound by the consent of their parents and guardians to serve their country until they are 21 years of age, receiving for their services their living and pay, which varies from eight to ten dollars per month, a portion of which will be retained until their term of service expires.

After passing the examination before the Surgeon and instructors, the Paymaster furnishes the apprentice for immediate use the following articles of clothing: one pea-jacket, cloth cap, pair of cloth trowsers, flannel over and under shirts, pair of drawers, shoes, neck-tie, socks, white duck pants and frock, comb, knife, pot, pan and spoon, one bar soap, clothes-bag and a badge. The boy is then taken to the ship's corporal, who assists him in the transformation from a landsman to a sailor-boy. Next the sailmaker furnishes him with a hammock—his bed until he is of age. Then the master-at-arms places him in a mess, and at the same time gives him a printed form, on which is registered his number, that of his bag and hammock, a list of his clothing, and points out the place where he is to swing his hammock. Each boy has a number given to him when he enlists, and he retains that number as long as he is an apprentice—thus, "191" always is "191," no matter where he is transferred.

For the first two or three days after coming on board the boy is allowed some latitude, and is under the care of the ship's corporal and other petty officers, who instruct him in the general routine of the vessel, and in a familiar and friendly way smooth the first steps of the little stranger. Gradually he begins to feel at home, and on the fourth day of his new life he is mustered before the executive officer, who assigns him to the proper classes for instruction. On the afternoon of that day he is furnished with the balance of his clothing, and from that time he becomes fully identified with the daily routine of the ship and school. The treatment of the boys is of a parental character, and made to conform to the requirements of young and growing minds and bodies.

One tailor is allowed to every 100 boys, whose duty it is to repair their clothing, and instruct them in the art of repairing, cutting and fitting their own clothes. The boys must learn this branch of nautical accomplishments. One great trouble which has arisen in reference to clothing the boys is that they are served with men's sizes, none other being made by the contractors. Of course they are too large, and some time must elapse before a new boy can be fitted out in uniform. Much time and considerable valuable material is lost by this state of things. A shoemaker and barber attend to the head and feet of the boys. A fine barber-shop and bath-room are located forward on the starboard side of the vessel, and to enforce cleanliness and cultivate a taste as well as the habit for the care of the person is one of the first laws of the school.

The moral training of the apprentices is very carefully attended to by the officers, and the kind parental supervision of Rev. Mr. SALTER, Chaplain of the ship, gives a guarantee of its faithful performance. Divine services are held every Sunday, and are of a character both simple and instructive; no "highfalutin" or weary discourses are given to prejudice the young and restless mind against religious service, and no sectarianism is forced upon them. A Sunday-school to teach Bible history is being organized, and good books and papers are distributed at stated intervals.

The boys own a fine and well selected library of about one thousand volumes; great care is taken of them, and they are read with much interest.

The naval apprentice system is working admirably, and promises great success; it is of much importance to us as a nation and is worthy of support and commendation. The sailing corvette *Savannah* will be put in commission in a day or two and be moored at New London as a permanent receiving and practice ship of the school. The steam gunboat *Tioga* is now on the eastern coast recruiting boys. The *Michigan* on the lakes is also employed in the same service. It is hoped in a short time to obtain three or four thousand boys for this great work.

My next letter will be descriptive of the details of the daily routine on board. B. S. OSBON.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Sabine*: Lieutenant-Commander, R. B. Lowry; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, F. O. Davenport; Paymaster, G. A. Sawyer; Chaplain, T. G. Salter; Lieutenants, W. Abbott, G. W. Wood; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. Hudson; Acting Master, B. S. Mellville; Acting Ensign, J. C. Oatley; Gunner, W. H. Hamilton; Boatswain, T. Bennett; Sailmaker, G. W. Frankland; Carpenter; J. E. Cox; Midshipmen; S. H. Baker, H. C. Rabel, G. W. Pigman, S. L. Wilson, R. Carmody, B. S. Richards; Captain's Clerk, W. E. Roach; Paymaster's Clerk, T. Edwards; Mates, A. Bither, C. F. Marsh, E. M. Reed, E. Pryor, L. T. Higgins; Schoolmasters, J. Emmerson, E. Allender, W. Walker.

B. S. O.

A Day on Board the Sabine—How the Boys Live.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, July 31, 1865.

To-day we were permitted to witness the routine of studies and drills of the naval apprentices on board of the *Sabine*. In our former letter we explained the manner in which boys were admitted and the general plan and purposes of this very important branch of our future naval strength. This letter, therefore, will be devoted to explaining the forms which are thoroughly impressed upon the boys by which they will in time be perfected in and become valuable naval seamen.

At daylight all the apprentices are turned out of their hammocks which are stowed in the nettings. The decks are washed down, and at 7 o'clock the boys are sent over the masthead to familiarize them with that duty. At 7:30 breakfast is served; twenty minutes are allowed for the meal. At 9 o'clock all hands are ready to begin the exercises of the day. At 9:30 all hands go to quarters for inspection, after which the usual exercises are carried on till 10:15. At 11 o'clock drill ceases, and at noon dinner is served. At 1 o'clock the boys are again sent over the mastheads; this occupies a quarter of an hour in all its details. At 2:45 school begins, and is dismissed at 4:20. At 5 supper is served. At 6 the boys again run over the masthead. From 6:30 to 7 they are exercised in boating, battalion drills, or in reefing, furling and loosing sails. After these exercises recreation is indulged in, and at 9 o'clock the signal is given to retire to their hammocks, and at 9:30 "silence" is ordered.

In the routine exercises and school the following are the branches taught: Handling of yards and sails, use of lead and compass, knotting, palm and needle, boating and great guns, howitzer drill, swords and rifles, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, gunnery, &c.

The exercise this morning consisted of three sections of boys loosing and furling the mizzen-topsail, sections at school, one at small swords, and several guns' crews at great guns. One of the spar deck guns was loaded with solid shot, and target practice was indulged in for some time. Many of the boys show much interest in the studies, and as a whole, they are progressing finely. Commander LOWRY is certainly well calculated to carry out the desire of the department in relation to this system of education. He is kind, firm, and displays a peculiar aptitude for the duties devolving upon him. The boys like him very much. His form of government is parental, and no one need have any hesitation in putting their boys on board his vessel. We are satisfied that everything is being done here to promote the best interests of the service, and to make the boys a credit to the navy. In years to come, we shall reap the benefit of this system of education for naval seamen. England and France has reaped tne benefit of this plan of making their reliable seamen from their best boys, and it is high time that we worked up to and even beyond their standard.

There is no excuse for a smart boy, if he does not progress under the plan pursued here. No favoritism is shown; all are encouraged and advanced upon merits alone. But we must bear in mind that "boys will be boys," and due allowance must be made. The instructors are required to be zealous in the improvement of the apprentices; to be mild, just and impartial in their treatment; requiring the fulfillment of all duties, and to bring to the notice of the Commander any one exhibiting extraordinary merit. The standing of the boys is carefully kept, and ranges upward in ten marks. At the end of the month an average is taken, and a report made to the department.

Every facility is afforded the boys for communicating with their parents. Quarreling, fighting, the use of profane and immoral language, is strictly prohibited and punished. The food furnished is of the best quality, and of quantity sufficient for the appetite of the most voracious eater. No tobacco or spirits are allowed. Clean linen is one of the first laws, and every care is taken to make the apprentices learn self-respect.

Occasional cruises at sea give variety to the life, and increase the interest of all, and hereafter a certain number, varying to the rate of the vessel, will be sent out on all our cruisers. In this way these apprentices will be at once ingrafted into regular man-of-war life, and establish a demand for their services. Already one hundred and eighteen have been sent away, and are reported a valuable acquisition to the ships upon which they have been placed. The department requires some three or four thousand naval apprentices, and are making arrangements for their introduction into the navy. It is the duty of Congress and the people to lend a helping hand to carry out this laudable plan; and in the event of war, we shall experience none of the anxieties and disappointments which occurred in 1861, when we struggled to perfect our naval organization. Applications for the enlistment of apprentices can be made at any naval rendezvous, where they can be examined by the surgeon; if found qualified, physically and morally, they must then be brought by their parents to the ship, at New-London, where they will be enlisted.

B. S. OSBON.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

An Official Declaration that the time Made by Yale was 17 Minutes and 2½ Seconds.

Wilkes' Spirit, of this week, has the following paragraph regarding the great regatta at Worcester, which settles the mooted question as to the time made by the winner:

"In another part of this paper we have a full account of the great University boat-race at Worcester, Mass., between the college crews of Yale and Harvard. Every man of sense in this country will be glad to see that at these great seats of learning the students have followed the example of those in the elder institutions of that character in England, and devoted some time and much pains to the athletic exercises in which it now appears they bid fair to excel. The example of these colleges will not be lost, and instead of following frivolous, enervating, and vicious amusements, the young men of the country will betake themselves to the sports and exercises of the fields, woods, and streams.

The contest between the University crews was a very fine one, and, as regards time, much excelled any that had gone before. Some doubt was at first thrown upon the statement that the three miles had been rowed by the winners in 27m. 42½s., but we saw no reason to dispute the fact that it had been so rendered by the official time-keeper, or to question his accuracy. That is at the rate of 5m. 54s. to the mile, and it is not by any means the first time it has been attained. The winning crew was as fine a lot of young men as ever took ash in hand. They had good practice—they had been well trained. They had a fine, fast boat, and their opponents made them stretch themselves to get away from them. The water was still and smooth—a pond. in fact, and not a stream. One of our daily contemporaries says that the English pull in perfectly smooth water. This is a great mistake. The Oxford and Cambridge men row on the Thames, which is a strong tidal river, and often rough and "lumpy." We hold, then, that the Yale men are fully entitled to the credit of the time announced, and that we were entitled to look for that, or something very near it, from them. Let us see what the oarsmen of our own waters have done. On the 10th of September, 1850, DENNIS LEARY and JOHN, JAMES and BERNARD BIGLIN, then mere boys, rowed a public race of five miles in the *George J. Brown* in 30m. 44⅜s. This was at the rate of 6m. 9s. per mile, as near as can be. But there must be an allowance of about 30s. to the four-oared boat, as against the six-oared in the three miles, and about 50s. in five miles. This would make the time of the *Brown* 29m. 54⅜s., and the rate as near 5m. 59s. to the mile as can be. Now, this was maintained for five miles and not in very smooth water, and therefore we have no difficulty in accepting it as a fact that the Yale men did their three miles in 17m. 42½s. We have, however, very great pleasure in recording the fact, for it is hardly to be expected that young men at college shall excel in their own profession the champion crew of our waters, and that they have approached their performance so nearly is vastly to their credit. As we have for years proclaimed, there is no reason whatever for the superiority of the English over other people in athletic sports, except their devotion to, and constant practice at those games which develop and harden the muscle, and give the requisite skill. But our Yale men must not rest on their oars. The English University crews have rowed faster than they for a longer distance. The four and a-quarter miles in one of their races was done in 24m. 50s., which is only about 5m. 49s. to the mile, and the rate maintained for the long distance. Therefore, we say, pull away, boys. We have also a report of the other races at this regatta, and this we commend to our readers.

Since the foregoing was written, *we have received a telegram from the referee, stating that the correct time was 17m. 42½s., and that no other was announced by authorized parties. The story that it was 18m. 42½s. was an idle rumor, gotten up by envious outsiders.*"

A letter from W. P. BACON, Esq., brother of the stroke-oar in the Yale boat, and formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, says:

"Yale rowed three miles in (17m. 42½s.) seventeen minutes forty-two and a half seconds, which is the official time as given by the judges, and it has *not* been reversed, as the *Boston* paper says.

Yale crew weighed:

	lbs.
Scranton, (bow)	147
Coffin	146
Pierson	152
Stoskopf	168
Bennett	160
Bacon, (stroke)	150

Harvard held the lead for some distance, but Yale turned the stakeboat first four or five lengths ahead of Harvard, and increased the distance on the way home, winning by twenty-six and a half (26½s.) seconds."

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

State of the South and Negro Suffrage.

LETTER FROM H. S. FOOTE.

The Montreal papers publish a long letter from H. S. FOOTE. It is addressed to Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON. He says:

Slavery in North America is clearly now at an end, and its future revival is just as impossible as it would be to call up the moldering dead from the graves where they sleep and to endue them anew with their former vitality and vigor. The sooner we of the South fully realize this fact, the better it will be for ourselves and for our whole country. True it is, that, even as late as last December, it was possible, had proper efforts been made for peace with those at that time in power in Washington City, to bring the war then raging at an end, upon the basis of reconstruction, gradual emancipation, universal amnesty, and a reasonable compensation to the owners of slaves in the South. But the golden moment was allowed to pass away unembraced; the same mysterious judicial blindness which had enveloped the faculties of our Southern political leaders for fifteen years before, still hung like a gloomy pall about their organs of intellectual vision, and now we have at last disastrously fallen from our high estate, and find ourselves firmly enlocked in the grasp of those who have become our veritable conquerors. We have been compelled to surrender at discretion. We have lost all control over our fate. We are utterly powerless. Our armies are in a state of dispersion. Our ships no longer navigate the deep. Our fiscal sources are exhausted. Our rights of person and property are destroyed, or in a state of abeyance. Our most precious franchises are in the hands of those whom Jehovah and the civilized nations of the earth have allowed to achieve our ruin. Nor have we now the least ground for hope of being raised to a better condition hereafter, except we promptly and energetically pursue the course which the progress of events has so plainly marked out for us. We must, in order to be free ourselves, agree never hereafter to interfere with the freedom of others. We must amend our State Constitutions as soon as possible, and embody therein our consent that the four millions of bondmen and bond-women heretofore existing upon Southern soil shall be henceforth as free in all respects as those of the white race who lately dominated over them; in other words, we must formally recognize the state of things already existing, and bind ourselves to do nothing to disturb it in all future time. We must, in order to assure our own return to liberty and happiness, not only recognize the colored denizens of the South as now free, but we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to possess. They must be freedmen in fact as well as in name. We must consent to their being invested with the elective franchise; and this must be done, too, no matter what cherished notions we may entertain in regard to the mental inferiority of those whom some of us have heretofore regarded as the doomed posterity of Ham. Nor can we now safely talk about carryfng them through a course of special tutelage and probation such as I understand you to recommend, ere we make them our own equals before the law of the land. These are not at all matters for our regulation, but are to be attended to by those who hold in their hands exclusively the sword and the purse of the nation. I tell you, my dear Sir, and, through you, I wish to urge upon the whole mass of my fellow-countrymen of the South, that those things must be done by us, else our States will not be allowed to have Representatives and Senators in Congress, or even be permitted, without molestation, to administer their own municipal concerns. This, I say to you emphatically, is a settled matter; it is *res judicata*, and there is no appeal for us in the case. We may regret this state of things as much as it is possible for us to do; we may bewail it as eloquently as we choose; we may reason against irrevocable destiny with all the logical power of an Aristotle, a Bacon, or a Locke; and still the irremovable fact will stare us in the face; we must consent to the carrying into effect the compact existing between those who now wield all the governing power of the country and those whom, before God and man they have solemnly taken under their protection and patronage. Indeed, I do not at all overstate the case. I have sought information on this subject in all quarters where I thought it was possible to obtain it, and the result of my inquiries is before you.

Let me now bring to your notice one or two additional views of this matter, which, I am sure, cannot fail of their effect upon a mind as healthfully constituted as I know yours to be. The people of the North are not willing to trust us of the South with the exclusive control of this affair, because they believe, and we cannot possibly convince them to the contrary, that, should they permit us to become represented again in the two Houses of the Federal Congress, before we shall have carried into operation fully the arrangements which they have heretofore stipulated in behalf of the colored race, we should afterward either openly resist the execution of the compact or at least attempt to evade its provisions; and some imprudent movements which have recently occurred in the South have greatly tended, I fear, to aggravate this unfortunate feeling of distrust. Moreover, the people of the North are almost the exclusive holders of the bonds which represent the vast debt which has grown out of the prosecution of the war, and they are apprehensive that if the exercise of the elective franchise is limited to the white population of the South, the whole voting power of our section may be hereafter wielded in favor of repudiating that debt. We shall never be able to satisfy them that this debt will be safe without the counterpoise of negro suffrage. The feelings of the whole bond-holding class are deeply excited on this subject, and nothing can give them satisfaction but the formal adoption of the constitutional amendment propounded. Upon the whole, then, I must confess that I entirely agree with the enlightened and conscientious editor of the New-York *Tribune* in holding that the true policy, for the South as well as for the North, is embraced in these words, which are evidently fast becoming stereotyped upon the whole liberal mind of the country,—universal suffrage, and universal amnesty. The exercise of a noble magnanimity toward the unfortunate South, such as a Julius Cæsar, a Marcus Aurelius, or a William III- of England would not have been ashamed to own, is now being advocated by many of the first intellects in the North, and more sound and manly reasoning, and touching and elevated rhetoric are being expended in our behalf by our new friends there than any occasion has called forth for many years past. Let us, I beseech you, meet this general and unexpected display in a kind and becoming manner. Let us cast aside as unworthy of us and of the great interests which it is our business to serve, all silly and affected fastidiousness; all false pride; all scheming and selfish dilatoriness, and embrace the present opportunity of reinstating ourselves in the dearly-prized rights of American citizenship, and in building up anew the strength, and unity, and true honor of our beloved America. Our true friends and our future allies in the North are those who are now pleading in our behalf for justice and for a kindly and politic forbearance as to the past. If we fail not to be equal to the demands of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short years at most find ourselves once more happy, and safe, and prosperous. For I am not among those who at all doubt the complete success of the new system of labor now being introduced in the South; nor do I agree with those who apprehend any great injury of any kind as likely to arise from the proposed extension of the elective franchise to both classes of our Southern population alike. I doubt not at all that with proper judgment, diligence and thrift, Southern plantations will be as prosperous, under the new system of agricultural labor, as they ever were under the old one; and I am decidedly of opinion that there will be as little of fraud and unfairness in our elections hereafter in the Southern States, and upon the whole as judicious and beneficial an exercise of the right of suffrage, as there has ever heretofore been. Demagogueism and corruption will not be more likely to obtain a dangerous ascendancy among us than in former days; and since it is a fixed fact that persons of African descent are hereafter to be free, it will be far better to make friends, and neighbors, and brethren of them, than to retain them in our midst as Pariahs or Helotes. Our true interest lies in assimilating our whole Southern population in political rights, in sentiment, in mental culture, in a just and affectionate neighborship, and in a true and loyal brotherhood. We have to deal with a race whom we know to be mildly affectioned, docile, and readily subject to all high and commanding influences, and it will be greatly our own fault if we do not get along with them in the relation now in process of institution far better than we ever did before. At any rate, this experiment is proposed to us under circumstances which do not permit us safely to decline its trial; and we shall be worse than madmen if we reject the opportunity tendered to us of at once escaping from the fearful domination of military power, and returning once more to the venerated right of trial by jury, the regular administration of justice by civil tribunals, and all the accustomed arrangements known to a state of republican freedom.

Before I conclude, permit me to say that here in this beautiful city I daily and hourly witness the friendly association, personal and official, of gentlemen who less than twenty years ago were arrayed against each other in a political contest, aggravated into actual war. This happy effect has been produced by the patriotic submission of the defeated Canadian insurgents, and the liberal and Christian policy of the government, which not only granted a general amnesty, but generously remunerated even "denounced rebels" for losses incurred in the conflict. What a glorious example for the emulation of our country!

Hoping that you will find, in this crude and hasty effusion, some ideas which you will not altogether disapprove, and that many years of health and happiness and public usefulness are yet in reserve for you,

I remain, your friend and follow-citizen,

H. S. FOOTE.

Letters from Gen. Carl Shurz.

The Boston *Advertiser* is publishing a series of letters said to be from CARL SHURZ, who has gone South by authority of the government to investigate and report upon the condition of affairs. He gives a conversation which he had with a planter just returning to his home about the possibility of making the negroes labor, and says:

"I have now heard a good many Southern people speak about this subject, some of them very emphatic in their protestations that they accept things as they are, without any mental reservation—restoration of the Union, abandonment of the right of secession, abolition of slavery and all—but whenever you question them about particulars as to their future course, you will always find this to be the burden of the song: 'The nigger is free, to be sure, but he will not work unless compelled to work; we must make him work somehow; we understand the matter, and we will see about that as soon as the control of the political power in the State is restored to us.' I believe every intelligent Southern man must have come to the conclusion that slavery is gone and cannot be restored, but he deplores the fact most sincerely. If the negroes were not so 'demoralized' as to render every attempt to restore the old form of slavery dangerous, I have no doubt the attempt would be made. But the 'demoralization' of the colored race does not permit it. On the other hand, the introduction of a *bona fide* system of free labor is a thing wholly foreign to the Southerner's ideas. He does not know what free labor is. The problem he feels himself at present called upon to solve is, how to impose as many duties upon, and grant as few rights to, the negro as possible. These are impressions I have received from my conversations with Southern people, and shall soon be able to speak more advisedly from personal observation, and shall then go more fully into the subject."

The writer describes a ride which he took from Beaufort to a plantation in the neighborhood. He says:

"Our way led us through fields cultivated by freedmen, mainly refugees, who had arrived but a short time before. It would be unreasonable to expect that the first attempts of the emancipated slave to set up for himself, attempts made under unfavorable circumstances, should in all cases prove perfectly successful. Some of the cotton and corn fields through which we passed were in a decidedly bad state of cultivation, others better, but hardly any quite satisfactory until we reached the plantation to which our journey was directed. Then the appearance of the crops suddenly changed; the fields were free from weeds, the cotton plants healthy and the corn fields promising a heavy yield. Everything bespoke thrift and industry. We passed through a most beautiful grove of live oaks with its graceful festoons of gray moss—under the shadow of the trees a roomy log-cabin in which a colored preacher was addressing an audience of devout negroes—for it was Sunday—until at last we found the 'mansion' surrounded with live oaks and magnolia trees. The estate had, before the war, belonged to one of the wealthiest planters of that region, who had gone to parts unknown as soon as the blue jackets threatened their descent upon Beaufort. It struck me as singular that a man of such wealth as he was reputed to possess should have lived in a house so small and unpretending as in the North would be considered as belonging to a forty-acre farm—but such was the case.

The plantation had been taken possession of by the government, and then leased to a gentleman from Massachusetts, who is now working it with the same negroes who formerly belonged to the place, and some who had subsequently congregated there as refugees. I have heard it frequently repeated by Southerners that Northern men do not understand the negro, and do not know how to manage him. A short conversation with the lessee of that plantation, together with the evidences of thrift and prosperity all around, convinced me that a sensible, practical Yankee, brought up under the influences of free-labor society, is better calculated to solve the great labor problem in the South, in a practical manner, than a quondam slaveholder, whose every step will be guided by his former prejudices.

The system followed by the lessee is simply this: His negroes work, and are paid by the task. Certain kinds of work requiring a higher skill, for instance ploughing, are better remunerated than others which can be performed by a less skillful laborer. Each family has a certain patch of ground for itself, on which vegetables and sometimes cotton are raised. The only incentive to faithful labor is self-interest; and the lessee considers it sufficient. He assured me that all he had to do was to ride over his plantation once in two days, and to spend with each gang of laborers about five minutes, long enough to give directions and to inspect the work going on. No coercive measures were necessary; he had met with only one instance of refractory conduct; he threatened the delinquent with having him arrested by the provost-marshal of the nearest military post, when the delinquent took to his heels, disappeared, and was never again seen on the plantation. Aside from this every thing had gone on smoothly. The negroes are living well, are saving something from their earnings, have their schools and meeting-houses, and the lessee is doing an excellent business. He assured us that he as well as his negroes considered the enterprise a perfect success.

Here is a man who is in possession of land and capital; he wants other men to labor for him. As an inducement he offers a fair remuneration. If he wants the work well done, he knows that he must pay well for it. There are other men who want to make a living by the labor of their hands. They know that in order to earn something they must work for it. The contract is made; it is based upon a calculation by the employer how much he can afford to pay, and a calculation by the laborer how much he can justly demand for his labor under existing circumstances. It is a free transaction, in which neither coercion nor protection is necessary. I admit that in other instances similar attempts have not so well succeeded, and the lessee, indeed, observed that his colored people were a rather remarkably good set. But where success was less complete, it may have been owing partly to the want of practical sense in the directing spirit, partly to the incongruity of the elements he had to deal with. But the success in some instances proves that the thing can be done if undertaken in good faith and with sincere determination. Those who go at the solution of the free-labor problem in the South with the assumption that the negro will not work unless forced to work, are likely to succeed in making the negro unwilling to work. I am confident the problem will be solved as soon as the school-house occupies the place where once the whipping-post stood.

The means which are to be adopted for the purpose of bringing about such a happy result all over the vast area of the South I will reserve for future discussion. I will add, however, that it would be vain to close our eyes against the extent of the reforms to be effected. I will give an instance. While we were conversing with the lessee we observed a negro woman with two children leaning against the railing of the verandah. Her countenance wore so sad a look that we asked for the cause. The story was mournful enough. She had been sick. Another woman had come into her house to attend to her work. Her husband, TONY, had taken a fancy to the other woman. After a while he had gone away and "married her." She had insisted upon his remaining with her. He had done so for some time, and then gone off again to live with the other wife. Where was her husband? "He was in the meeting-house yonder, praying." Of course, they had been slaves, and but recently left the "old plantation," where such things were little more than matters of course. The vices of the negro are the vices of the slave. When "Tony" will know what it is to be a freeman, he will know also that it will not do to have two wives and to go praying while one of his wives, with her and his children, are standing by the side of the meeting-house weeping over his inconstancy.

OBSERVER.

Letter from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Johnston.

The Richmond *Republic*, of Friday, publishes the following letter, never before published:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

Gen. Johnston, commanding Confederate armies, &c., Greensboro:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose you copies of my Field Orders, No. 65, which gives Gen. SCHOFIELD full and ample powers to carry into effect our convention, and I hope, at your personal interview with Gen. SCHOFIELD, you satisfied your mind of his ability and kind disposition toward the inhabitants of North Carolina.

In addition to the points made at our interview of yesterday, I have further instructed Gen. SCHOFIELD—to facilitate, what you and I and all good men desire, the return to their homes of the officers and men composing your army—to let you have of his stores ten days' rations for 25,000 men. We have abundance of provisions at Morehead City, and if you send trains here they may go down with our trains and return to Greensboro with the rations specified. Col. WRIGHT did intend to send his construction train up to-day, but did not get up his carpenters in time.

The train, with square timber and carpenters, will go up in the morning, and I think by the morning of the 29th your trains could run down on the road and fall in with ours of the 30th. I can hardly estimate how many animals fit for farm purposes can be "loaned" to the farmers, but enough, I hope, to insure a crop.

I can hardly commit myself how far commerce will be free, but I think that the cotton still in the country and the crude turpentine will make money with which to procure supplies. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in a few days, will be able to arrange all such matters. I wish you would send the inclosed parcel for Gen. WILSON, as it contains the orders 65 and 66 and instructions to release all his prisoners on the conditions of our convention.

Now that the war is over, I am as willing to risk my person and reputation as heretofore, to heal the wounds made by the past war; and I think my feeling is shared by the whole army. I also think a similar feeling actuates the mass of your army; but there are some unthinking young men, who have no sense or experience, that, unless controlled, may embroil their neighbors. If we are forced to deal with them, it must be with severity; but I hope they will be managed by the people of the South.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major-General United States Army.
Official: KIMLOCH FALCONER, A. A. G.

Mosby, the Guerrilla.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 28, 1865.

JOHN S. MOSBY, the famous guerrilla chief, was visible on the streets of Richmond yesterday. Somebody has described MOSBY as a handsome man in personal appearance, but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary height, his build is good enough, but his face is very commonplace, and his light brown hair, worn unkempt, adds nothing to its attractiveness. MOSBY's features and expression would impress you as those of a man resolute and cunning, not captiously honest nor viciously cruel, and I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied.

His business in Richmond is to regain possession of some tobacco he claims, and I was sorry to hear him remark that it is all he has in the world, for I know he will not get it, and he owes the *Inquirer* for a horse and divers other articles, taken from me by some of his band last Summer, and I imagine our chance for restitution to be small. In another sense it was pleasant to hear him admit his poverty, for if he told the truth, it shows that he was greviously swindled at the final division of the spoils, on the breaking up of his command, and further, it controverts the uncomfortable axio mconcerning honor among thieves.

When the life of JOHN SINGLETON MOSEBY comes to be written, it will show a succession of startling personal adventure unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That MOSEBY was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers, and harrassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out off our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while BURNSIDE lay opposite Fredericksburgh, in the Winter of 1862, MOSEBY dined with him, in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general table-talk, much valuable information, with which he regained the rebel lines without molestation.

One of the best things told of him occurred that same Winter, and in the same neighborhood. BURNSIDE, that Winter, was literally badgered by MOSBY. He seemed ubiquitous; and at last it became dangerous to go from camp at all, as the least ramble was sure to result in capture by MOSBY. At last BURNSIDE became wearied out, and determined to capture the partisan, and to this end sent detachments of cavalry to scour the country thoroughly, and bring him in dead or alive. One day, one of these detachments led by a Lieutenant-Colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house in sight of the Federal line, a man emerged, dressed in the uniform of a Federal Captain, and attended by one orderly dressed in our cavalry blue. At the gate were two horses marked U. S., and furnished with our regulation saddle and bridle; and mounting, the Captain rode up and accosted the Colonel, who was still marching up the road. The Colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this —— Mosby, and asked if he had heard anything of him. The Captain had heard and knew to a certainty that an hour before MOSBY had been at JONES', four miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him, the Colonel ordered "trot, march," while the Captain, with his orderly, dashed across a field to a farm-house to get some milk, he said, before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones', the Colonel found that MOSEBY had indeed been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of BURNSIDE's camps. Back the Colonel beat in haste, making inquiries everywhere, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative Captain had appeared, the woman accosted him, and this colloquy ensued:

Woman—Kurnel, who was that ere Yank Capting met ye hear as ye was gwine tother way?

Colonel—I don't know his name, but he belonged to a Massachusetts regiment.

Woman—Yeas, well kneow, aint you sold? That air was JOHN MOSEBY.

Colonel—H—!

And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work, except to report that he had not captured him. Some of his men did, however, and that story floated about the army during the rest of the war.

Many such things as this are told of MOSEBY, and his power for mischief was so sensibly felt in the valley last Summer and Autumn, that PHIL. SHERIDAN used to swear at him in his most hearty style. MOSEBY now is a citizen of the United States, no better and no worse than the thousands of other Virginians who have laid down their arms.

Immigration to North Carolina.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

To Gov. W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: We herewith send you a copy of a press telegram, published this morning in all the principal papers North. It will go far to stop the tide of emigration about to go to that State, (North Carolina,) and ought by all means to be officially corrected at once, if not true.

If true, we will have to cease our efforts to secure emigration, but we believe that there is some mistake about it, unless the people have greatly changed since we left home:

[COPY.]

"The Raleigh *Progress* says the native element, including the aristocracy, are growing more defiant every day, and now openly threaten to hang Union men as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

The *Progress* says the troops must be returned, and every consideration of justice and safety requires their presence in North Carolina, as well as in the other rebellious States."

Please answer immediately.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed,) KEMP P. BATTLE,
J. M. HECK.

REPLY OF GOV. HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30, 1865.

To Kemp P. Battle, J. M. Heck St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your dispatch I have to state that the great body of the people of this State are loyal and submissive to national authority; that I do not apprehend that Union men will be hanged or punished; that if all the troops should be withdrawn and we should not have an efficient local police-guard, there might and probably would be disturbances in some localities; but upon the whole there is no ground for apprehending that emigrants will involve themselves in civil strife by coming to North Carolina. Let them come with confidence in the future. Our people generally will be glad to see them.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

The Richmond Election.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Richmond correspondent sends the following via Washington:

"On Saturday, a committee of candidates elected at the late election in Richmond waited on Gov. PEIRPOINT to lay before him the order of Gen. TURNER, declaring the election void. The Governor replied that he would take the matter under consideration, upon which the committee withdrew. During the day Gov. PEIRPOINT called on Gens. TERRY and TURNER, and, on approaching the subject, was advised, in polite terms, not to meddle with what did not concern him. This interview shows that not even to please PEIRPOINT will the military authorities allow the Secessionists to resume control of affairs.

The Union men of Richmond held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the office of U. A. LANCASTER, and prepared a ticket to be submitted to the people at the new election. They head it with N. A. CLAIBORNE, an uncompromising Union man, for Mayor, and make it up entirely with equally unexceptionable Union men. FRANKLIN STEARNS is at the head of the movement. The plan is to submit it by canvassers to the people, and when a majority have pledged themselves to vote for it to petition for a new election.

The people and press of Richmond have been very quiet since the gentle reminder Gen. TURNER gave them of the existence of the United States Government, and neither Saturday or this morning had either of the disloyal papers a word to say about the elections whatever. There is much less of the turbulent spirit displayed on the streets.

The Graves of Union Martyrs at Andersonville.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX MURDERED AT THE "DEAD LINE."

From the Washington Republican.

Miss CLARA BARTON, the humane annalist of our Union martyrs, who accompanied Capt. MOORE on his expedition to Andersonville to give Christian burial to the prisoners who died there, sends the following note to her uncle, JAMES BARTON, Esq., of this city:

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, July 12, 1865.

DEAR UNCLE: We [illegible] now in the active prosecution of our work. Capt. JAMES M. MOORE, kindly detailed by Gen. D. H. RUCKER to assist me in the performance of this sad though interesting duty, [illegible] forces, and preparing [illegible] our heroic dead. Two hundred and seventy-six were recovered yesterday from [illegible] of the "dead line," [illegible] the public, outside of [illegible] they had accidentally [illegible] curing a little fresh [illegible] trees, to allay the pangs [illegible] so doing were barbarously murdered. The graves are all selected for the cemetery, and in a few days I will send you a statement for publication, if the editors of Washington think it worth a place in their columns. Your affectionate niece,

CLARA BARTON.

The Louisiana State and City Bonds.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "Our readers will recollect that the bonds of the city and State, deposited under the free banking law with the Auditor of Public Accounts, were, at the time of the surrender of Shreveport [illegible] Mr. PERALTA, former Auditor of Public Accounts. These were handed over to the military authorities. It will be seen by the following missive to Auditor NEVILLE, a copy of which was furnished to us by that polite and attentive officer, that Gen. SHERIDAN has been directed to deposit them for the present with the Adjutant-General at Washington, we trust for only a brief period, and merely for examination:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE SOUTHWEST,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 15, 1865.

Mr. Julian Neville, Auditor of the State of Louisiana, New-Orleans:

SIR: I have to respectfully notify you that in a telegraphic communication received from the Lieut.-General, I am directed to place the Louisiana State and New-Orleans City bonds now in my hands with the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington until further orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obdt. servt.,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

Texas.

JUDGE HANCOCK DECLINES A NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The Galveston *News* says: "Just as the surrender of Texas was taking place a large concourse of citizens from various parts of the State had assembled at Houston to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge, and other influential bodies, and a meeting was held by them impromptu, in which they 'accepted the situation,' and nominated Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, then in New-Orleans, a Union refugee, as a candidate for Governor, thinking that their August election would be permitted to take place without the intervention of a provisional Government. He was natified of this by a committee on his return from Texas, and answered them at some length, declining their nomination.

He thinks that some time may yet elapse before any election can take place, and adds:

"If the indication manifested already, in some localities, by the people, in their public meetings, and everywhere I have seen by individuals, to return promptly and in good faith to their allegiance and proper political relations to the Federal Government, should prove general throughout the State, I have no doubt but Gen. HAMILTON, who I understand to be charged with the duties of Military Governor of the State, will most cheerfully give his coöperation to the organization of the State Government, and in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation do all in his power to secure to the people of Texas a full realization of the great objects for which the war has been carried on to a successful termination, 'the preservation of the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.' The people having given this satisfactory evidence of their disposition to peace and obedience to law, the reorganization of their State Government seems to me to belong to them under the Constitution of the United States. Art. 10 of the amendments to the constitution provides that 'The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'

The disorganization of the State Government, by all its offices becoming vacant, from any cause, is an event not contemplated in the Federal Constitution, and there is no grant of power for any national authority, either directly or indirectly, to reorganize it by filling the offices. It is a power reserved by the article above quoted to the people, to be exercised by them in a manner conformable to the mode of the people exercising political power with us, through delegates selected by themselves, at such time and in such numbers as may be deemed proper; and the delegates so selected to meet in convention at such time and place as may be designated, to perform the duty that devolves on them."

COAL BANK ACCIDENT.

A Coal Mine Swamped—Four Men Shut up in the Mine—Two Probably Drowned.

The Youngstown (Ohio) *Register*, of last week, furnishes the following account of a thrilling coal bank accident:

"During the severe rain-storm of Friday night last, the small stream of water that runs close to the entrance of the Mahoning Coal Mines, in Hubbard township, swollen until it became a raging torrent, overflowed its banks and poured a deluge of water down one of the two slopes by which the mine is entered, and also in an old abandoned entrance. Four men were at work in the mine, JOHN TURRILL, THOMAS BOWEN, JACOB MILLER and ANDREW MILLER. TURRILL and BOWEN were at work in one of the rooms, while the two MILLERS were engaged in driving a new entry, about a hundred yards distant. The foot of the slope by which the water entered is the lowest place in the mine, and consequently filled up first, so that when the men were apprised of the danger the only avenue of escape was completely cut off.

It was near midnight when the state of affairs was discovered on the surface. The alarm was given, the flow of water into the mine was stopped, and the pumps were got at work. It was found that an immense body of water had already poured down the slope, but from the fact that two of the men were known to be in the highest part of the mine, it was hoped that they were still alive. On Saturday the work was begun of drilling a hole through the rock, a distance of fifty-six feet, to the place where TURRILL and BOWEN were supposed to be. Great crowds of anxious people congregated from the neighboring country. On Sunday noon the shaft reached the interior of the mine, but there were no signs of the men until Monday, when a voice called up the shaft, "Who's there?" It was found that TURRILL and BOWEN were both alive, bnt knew nothing of their two comrades. Conversation could be carried on with them, and a piece of food and small bottles of brandy were lowered through the narrow aperture. They stated that as soon as they saw the flood coming they endeavored to join their companions, but were unable to do so, the water coming up to their necks in that part of the mine. They heard distinctly the sound of the drilling on Saturday, and mined through a column to reach the place where the drill came through. Such quantities of water came through the drill-hole that they corked it up, fearing that it would drown them, but on Monday, the flow of water ceasing, they made themselves known.

We visited the mine on Tuesday, but found no material change in the state of affairs since the day before. The two men were amply supplied with food through the newly-drilled shaft, and were cheerful, and even quite gay at times. A new shaft was being drilled at a point under which the MILLERS were supposed to have been on Friday night. Powerful steam pumps at both entrances to the mine were throwing out steady streams of water, and two lines of men bailed it up by passing buckets up the slope. The work had been kept up night and day without intermission. There were then some hopes that the two missing men might be found alive. Hundreds of people—men, women and children—were on the spot. Many of them, we were told, came every morning, and remained till late at night, anxiously awaiting the dénouement of the tragedy. Work at several of the neighboring mines had been stopped, and the workmen from them were on hand to render what assistance they could.

A gentleman who left the mine on Tuesday evening informs us that the water was lowering rapidly, and that it was expected that an entrance could be effected by Wednesday. There was no news of the two missing miners. The drill-hole sunk on Tuesday to reach them struck a pillar and was therefore of no use.

Serious Railroad Accident.

A BRIDGE ON THE SOUTHSIDE ROAD GIVES WAY.

From the Lynchburgh Republican, July 26.

One of the most serious railroad accidents that has ever transpired in this part of the State, occurred on the Southside road on Friday night, about seven miles below this city. The particulars as we have been able to gather them from Capt. MARSHALL, the conductor of the train, and from the sufferers, are about as follows: The train was on time at Wright's Trestle, which crosses Archer's Creek about seven miles below the city; the conductor going in the car, after having sent a trusty negro boy, who has for years been on the Tennessee road as brakesman, and who is regarded as very reliable, to the front of the train with a light; no turn-table being on that end of the road, the engine that goes down from here is compelled to return with the tender in front, and upon this the negro was seated at the time of the accident. The train was running very slowly, and the negro says the tender ran off, unaccountably to him, and pulled the engine and train after it, which broke the bridge down, and the whole was precipitated into the creek; the water being about waist deep.

Capt. MARSHALL does not think there was any fault in the bridge, two of the heavy engines of the Tennessee road having crossed it the previous day coupled together, upon which occasion there was no evidence of weakness in it. The accident is supposed by him to have been one of those unforeseen casualties that could not be guarded against. As a result of this lamentable affair, two men, the fireman and engineer, were killed; their names were both the same, Peter Gidmond, being uncle and nephew.

Of the wounded, supposed from the best information to be thirty-five or forty, we have received the following names, most of them suffering from contusions from which no serious danger need be apprehended: Capt. Marshall, conductor, bruised in side and on back; H. S. Bowen and J. Jacques, citizens of Virginia, bruised—now at Norvell House; Capt. Lucien M. Bean, Chickasaw County, Miss., bruised all over the body; W. J. Wallace, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, paroled prisoner, bruised in back and legs; W. H. Poindexter, Forty-fifth Tennessee Infantry, paroled prisoner, contusions on back, shoulder, head and face; W. D. Winstead, Co. H, First Tennessee Infantry, paroled prisoner, a severe contusion of left leg (this poor fellow had lost the right leg in battle); W. Winn, Co. B, Eighteenth Massachusetts, paroled prisoner, bruised; private Edmund Bates, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, [illegible] Mr. Bates had been [illegible] the terminus of the railroad; his injuries are of the most serious character; Private R. W. Smith, Co. B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, fractured leg; Private P. Gillaspy, Co. A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, [illegible]; Rufus Stougal and Henry Aue, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, discharged soldiers, bruised but not dangerously; Wm. Scott, negro, badly bruised; [illegible] Edward, a negro, from Prince Edward, face badly cut; Wm. Vaughn, negro brakesman, who had the light on tender, had both legs broken; Mr. Hickey, the agent of the Express company, was also considerably bruised. There were others whose names we [illegible]. Through the exertions of Mr. THOMAS WALSH and Major J. B. LANGHORNE a sufficient sum [illegible] the paroled prisoners who were injured by the accident, as well as those who had arrived the previous night, [illegible] wounds, comfortable at the Piedmont House. They will remain there until Monday, when it is hoped most of them will be able to travel homeward.

By this untoward accident railroad communication between this city and Richmond is again broken, all the rolling stock of the company this side of the High Bridge being between the scene of the late disaster and the city. When or in what way it is proposed to resume mail communication, we are unable to say; we trust, however, it will not be long.

Dreadful Scene in an Insane Asylum.

The Northampton, Mass., *Gazette* of the 25th, says:

"A fearful tragedy occurred at the hospital last Friday. At about 10 o'clock the night previous, an Irishman, large, stout, and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilator in his room in one of the rear two-story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade defiance to all the world. He was soon discovered, and every effort that the ingenuity of the superintendent and his associates could invent, was made to induce him to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut in the roof, but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof, the madman beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He declared that he would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was, therefore, an impossibility to get him safely, and it would be certain death for any one to go upon the roof and grapple with him. He was perfect "master of the situation." A watch was kept upon him during the night and the next forenoon.

It was thought that Father SULLIVAN, the Catholic priest who had previously visited him and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for at Holyoke, but being sick he could not attend, and sent one of his assistants, but before he arrived the madman, at about 11 o'clock, was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting beside a chimney, and curling up rolled off, striking on the solid hardpan below, breaking one arm and injuring himself internally, so that he lived only about an hour. In his disabled condition even, he fought desperately, and it was with difficulty that he was secured. The ventilator through which he escaped is oval shaped, about 8 by 12 inches, and extended from near the top of the wall horizontally about 10 inches and then up to the roof. This hole he enlarged by knocking out the brick. He entered the ventilator by turning his bed up against the wall.

A Soldier's Wife Elopes with Her Paramour—The Guilty Pair Arrested.

From the Chicago Tribune.

JAMES P. PUMFREY, a resident of St. Joseph, Michigan, on returning home recently from the army, from which he had been honorably discharged, learned from some obliging neighbors that during his absence his wife had forgotten her duty and honor, and had on more than one occasion procured a substitute for the absent husband in the person of a doctor in the vicinity. That not a doubt might remain in the unfortunate man's mind of the truth of the allegation, fate decreed that the strongest corroborative testimony of the wife's guilt should come from his child, a little boy eight years of age, too young and innocent to know aught of the character of the frightful revelation he was making. On Monday last, the boy in his childish prattle, said to his father: "Pa, Dr. WHITE slept a good many nights with mamma in that bed while you were away fighting last Winter." No further doubt could be entertained, indeed the wife scarce denied her guilt, and on the succeeding day she fled.

On Wednesday, the Dr. WHITE, whose name had been associated with her by the child, also disappeared from St. Joseph, and it became known that he had followed Mrs. PUMFREY to this city. Mr. PUMFREY at once followed the guilty fugitives, and on his arrival here placed his case in the hands of the detectives, who speedily "worked it up" with their accustomed alacrity. They traced the erring wife and her paramour to a German boarding-house at No. 12 North Wells-street, and, in company with the husband, entered and went to a door of a chamber where they were assured the couple had retired. The door was locked, but they gained admittance to an adjoining room, and through an opening in the partition Mr. PUMFREY had the melancholy satisfaction of recognizing in the couple in bed his wife and Dr. WHITE. The officers now forced the opening of the door, entered, arrested the erring pair, and took them before Justice BROWN, who held them to bail in the sum of $500 each to answer the charge of adultery. Mr. PUMFREY's feelings toward Dr. WHITE were evidently far from those of forgiveness and kinkness, for he swore he would shoot him on sight, and had brought along a revolver for the purpose, but Detective WEBB, who made the arrest, persuaded him to give up his revolver and forego his sanguinary intentions. Dr. WHITE is a lean, undersized, and by no means attractive individual. PUMFREY is to him "Hyperion to a Satyr," and no excuse can be formed for Mrs. PUMFREY's conduct.

Important Arrests.

A COUNTERFEITING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

From the Troy Times, July 31.

For some two months past, a middle-ged man, of good address, has been stopping at a room in the Museum Building, purporting to be engaged in the business of soliciting claims against the government. He gave his name as Major GEORGE H. HALL, and represented himself as holding the position of Major in the Second United States Regular Infantry. In that capacity he turned out on the Fourth of July last, having been assigned a carriage with other officers.

A few days ago, Superintendent LANDON, Capt. SQUIRES and others were informed that the Major's real business was the putting out of counterfeit money, and on Saturday afternoon last, officers HULBERT, SQUIRES and FRATT, called at the room and knocked at the door. They were admitted, and on entering found HALL and another individual who gave his name as JAMES MALONEY. The room was searched, and a bottle was found containing a very fine quality of green ink, such as is used by bank note printers. In a portmonie belonging to MALONEY was found two hundred dollars on the Arlington Bank, of Washington; thirty dollars, on the Bullion Bank of Washington; three dollars on the Fredonia Bank; one dollar on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Troy, and forty-five dollars in good money. The Arlington and Bullion Banks are "broken" concerns, and the bills on them are not worth the paper on which they are printed. The one dollar bill on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank had been altered to a ten. There was also found a quantity of Confederate money on the persons of the prisoners. They submitted quietly. A trunk was searched and papers and documents found indicating that they had been in the service of the government in some capacity.

The prisoners were remanded to jail.

ESCAPE OF MALONEY.

Yesterday afternoon MALONEY, with other prisoners, was let out into the main hall in the jail, for the purpose of joining in the religious exercises conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association. He seemed to be very pious, and being well dressed, was taken rather for a member of the association than a criminal. At the conclusion of the services he walked out of the jail with the others, proceeded to his room in the museum, dressed himself anew, and has not been heard from since! No more religious services in the jail, says the Sheriff!

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—A mutiny occurred on Saturday on board the British bark *Charles Gumm*, anchored in our harbor ready for sea, bound to Philadelphia, in which the Captain and one seaman were shot. The crew, consisting of seven men, were shipped in Providence, and came down in the 11 o'clock boat. They were all drunk and disorderly on their arrival here, and a fight between them and the officers occurred while in the boat going from the wharf to the bark, and one of them jumped overboard; but was captured.

On board the bark the disturbance was renewed, continuing through the afternoon, during which time one drew a knife upon the Captain and was secured and put in irons. Another jumped overboard with the intention of swimming ashore, but was picked up by a boat's crew from the cutter *Miami*, and returned on board. He made another effort and reached the schooner *Benjamin Butler*, anchored near by, where, very much exhausted, he clung to her chains. The officers of the bark put after him in a boat, and reaching him, kicked him in the head until he submitted to be taken on board.

Here another fight took place, in which a revolver which the Captain had just taken from the mate was accidently discharged, the ball passing through his left hand and into the breast of one of the mutineers, where striking the breast bone it glanced around, lodging in the flesh, in the neighborhood of the shoulder, where it remained. The wound is not considered dangerous.

Captain TOMPKINS, of the revenue cutter *Miami*, which was anchored near by, at this juncture boarded the vessel with several of his officers, and put the entire crew, including the wounded seamen in double irons, where they remained all night. Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, having become sober and more docile, the men were liberated and the vessel anchored in the outer harbor, and went to sea this morning.

Rum was at the bottom of this, as of most other disturbances of the kind.—*Newport News, July 31.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The case of George Barry, indicted for murder on the high seas, by shooting one of his fellow seamen, was set down for trial to-day. But it was found that owing to the small number of jurymen in attendance there was no reasonable prospect of procuring a jury, and the case was accordingly put over till the next term.

Application was made to admit the prisoner to bail, and the Judge decided to admit him to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Petition to be Made Co-Libelants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Peter Jaurekhe et al. vs. The Brigantine S. G. Troop.—This was an application by seamen to be made co-libelants. The libel was filed to enforce a bottomry bond; process was issued in the cause and the vessel arrested, and on the return of the process, no one appearing, the default of all persons interested was entered, and an order of condemnation and sale granted.

The petitioners, who were seamen on board the vessel, thereupon presented this petition, praying that they might be made co-libelants in the cause, and that out of the proceeds of the vessel their claim might be first paid.

By the Court—The application of the petitioners to be made co-libelants must be denied for the reason that they are in no way jointly interested with the libelants, nor do the facts set forth in the petition raise any questions similar to those raised in the libel. The proper practice on the part of the petitioners is to file their libel in the usual manner, and when the proceeds have come into court raise the question of priority by a motion for an order of distribution.

Let the default entered herein be opened so far only as to allow the petitioners to file a libel and proceed to enforce their claims against the vessel in the usual manner, the libelants to have leave to proceed in this cause, such proceedings in no way to affect the question of priority, which is reserved for the further order of this court.

W. W. Goodrich for petitioners; Isaac L. Miller for libelants.

Vestvali in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning, the case of Henry D. Palmer vs. Felicita Vestvali again came up. In this suit, in which the appointment of a receiver has already been mentioned, the plaintiff claims to have had an interest to the extent of four-tenths in the actress' success. His complaint sets out that in her engagement for the part of *Bel Demonio*, she worked for one-half of her costume and the net profits of the engagement. The costume cost $3,400. The net profits were $120. Out of this the lady received one-half the wardrobe and $60. Of this Mr. Palmer claims four-tenths as his share, and has had Mr. Wheatley appointed receiver of the property. The lady was arrested on her way to Europe on the above suit, but, after consultation and arrangement between the lawyers, the order was discharged.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

Properly speaking, it should be crime, instead of that common-place phrase. In the month of July, 1864, there were 191 offenders who demanded a trial and were tried, of whom 150 were convicted. In July, 1865, the month just closed, 317 demanded a trial and were tried, and 271 were convicted. Only 46 escaped by the ingenuity of counsel. The increase on the corresponding month of last year of persons charged with crime who claimed to be innocent, and put themselves on trial, was 126.

THE COST OF BEING UNCIVIL.

Orlando Sheller, charged with assaulting Patrick McIntyre, was a case that shows the necessity of a man keeping his temper under all circumstances. Witness said he had been out with his horses, and was taking them out of the wagon when the accused came along, apparently a little drunk, and ran into the wagon. He ran to stop him and get his number and name, and as he caught the horses, the accused struck him with the whip on the arm. That blow cost him ten dollars; it may deprive him of his license as a driver, if complained of to the Mayor, when his means of obtaining a livelihood will be disturbed.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Thomas Warnock, a youth of about 12 years of age, was charged with robbing the safe of his employer, Mr. George McMann, of the Gramercy House. The prisoner was employed as an errand boy, and suspicion rested on him that he had robbed the safe on several occasions. They could not discover how a youth of his age could do it. A detective was called in to clear the mystery up; and, by his advice, nine dollars' worth of marked money was placed in the safe, and an opportunity was given Warnock to complete his work. He was then sent on a message, and as he was leaving the place he was arrested with the marked bills in his possession, and a sort of skeleton key that fitted the safe. When arraigned he pleaded guilty. Mr. McMann interceded for the boy, and the father was of the opinion that if sent to prison his education would be neglected. The court was of the opinion that the boy had much to unlearn. He was accordingly sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

I'LL HAVE YOUR LIFE.

William Thompson, aged about 24, evidently one of the class of men who make the unfortunates support them, was complained of by Annie Allen, of No. 498 Broome-street. She said, I have been assaulted and beaten by this gentleman. I came down stairs with another lady and I passed the prisoner in the hall, and he shoved the lady with me in another room. I stood on the walk looking for an officer, when he came out on the street, hit me on the eye and knocked me clear out into the middle of the street, when I fell. Two gentlemen then came over and picked me up. I heard him say, when coming through the hall, "I'll have your life," but whether he spoke to me or the other girl I cannot say. I don't know what the difficulty was about; I never saw the man before; I believe he was in liquor at the time.

The prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for one month.

HAD A TASTE FOR ALBUMS.

Mary McGlynn, aged 23, an old hand at shop-lifting, was charged by Charles W. Kirby with the larceny of an album. The way in which the theft was committed shows that she is an old hand at the business. Witness said—she came in to look at the goods and I waited on her, and there were three albums before her which she looked at, but they did not suit her and she asked for lower priced ones; before going in the back part of the store I counted the three on the counter; when I came back there were only two. I grabbed at her breast where the missing album was, when she immediately took it out from under her shawl. I then went to get an officer, when the clerk saw her take a book from under her shawl and throw it on the counter. She had no money. Guilty—penitentiary four months.

A WARNING TO STAGE-DRIVERS.

Patrick McGuire, a stage-driver, was charged with embezzling $2 98 from the Bowery and Houston-street Stage Company. The amount stolen is small, but the principle is all important to the Jehus of this city. The prisoner was only half a day in the company's employ. He ran three trips and carried sixty passengers. On the last up trip, Mr. WM. VAN TASSEL, the manager of the company, saw him violating the rules of the road and abusing the horses. He stopped him and told him when he got to the stand to stable his horses and wait for him. McGuire, when he got up to the stables, gave the starter a little over a dollar, told him he was discharged, and left. According to the proof he was not yet discharged, and deducting the dollar and a half which he was entitled to for a day's pay, he was still guilty of the larceny of $2 98. For that he was sent to the penitentiary for two months, and fined $25.

SERIOUS ASSAULT IN A FLASH JEWELRY CONCERN.

Daniel Flynn, a very business-like young gentleman, whose counterpart can be seen at any hour of the day in front of the "gift" jewelry establishments in this city, was charged with assaulting James Farwell in a very brutal manner. There was a robbery of a $50 bill connected with the outrage, but that was not embraced in the complaint. A full report of this case may not be out of place, as it gives a partial *exposé* of these establishments:

Q.—What did this man do to you? A.—On the 29th of July he struck me and kicked me on the head and body; these bruises that you see were given me by him and another man; the clerk of the store attacked me and this one came in pretending to make purchases and helped the other to beat me; he struck me once and kicked me once, I know; I was down and kicked a great many times by both of them; they acted in concert; the other man struck me several times, but I can't say that he kicked me.

Cross-examined—Q.—What had you done to this man? A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—Had he no motive? A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you swear against the other man? A.—I made a complaint against the other man, and there is a warrant out for him, but he has not been taken.

Q.—Where is this place? A.—It is between Canal and Walker streets, in Broadway, in a basement; I went in to make a purchase.

Q.—Was there any dispute about a $50 bill? A.—I lost it in the place; I had it when I went in, and I missed it when the row was over; I had it in my hand just before I was struck; immediately before leaving the place I had lost it; when I went in to make the purchase, the man that has not yet been arrested was the only one in the store; then the prisoner came down, pretending to make a purchase; it was rather late, about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Q.—When did you last see this $50 bill? A.—Just before I was attacked; I had it in my hand, and asked if he (the clerk) would change it; the man that attacked me first, I know, saw the $50 bill.

Q.—Have you got the bill back? A.—I believe the police have the bill.

Capt. John Jourdan, of the Sixth Police Precinct, deposed that a man who sat in court, and represented himself to be the proprietor of the place, brought the bill to the station-house, and said that his help found it among the sweepings of the store on Monday morning.

Edwin Rusk said: I know the prisoner at the bar; I am the proprietor of the store where this difficulty occurred; I was not present, but I came in after it was all over, and heard them quarreling; they were talking over the cause of the fuss. Witness went on to make a long statement that threw no light on the cause of the attack, and said he was the gentleman that returned the $50 bill to Capt. Jourdan.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney Bedford—Q.—What is your business? A.—A Jeweler.

Q.—How many places are you interested in? A.—Two places, Nos. 446 and 408 Broadway; in No. 446 only a short time since the 1st June.

Q.—How long in the other? A.—Since November.

Q.—How many musses have there been in these two places? A.—None to my knowledge.

Q.—Three months ago wasn't there a man beaten in one of your places? A.—I understood there was a man, but it was settled or patched up, I believe.

Q.—What pay do you give those men called "ropers in?" I have none.

Q.—What do you call these men? A.—I have none.

Q.—What do you call the men at the door that entice men in? A.—I have none.

Q.—What is the per centage of those men inside that price articles up? A.—I pay regular salaries, $12, $14 and $16.

Q.—Didn't you visit the complainant in this matter, and want him to settle? A.—I did, but he said he wouldn't settle for less than $1,000; I said I supposed I would pay what the fine would be—$100; I thought the fine would be $100.

Mr. Bedford—He had no right to attempt to make a settlement.

Counsel—That was a constitutional right to settle this.

Mr. Bedford—I would like him to point that out in the constitution.

Judge Dowling—There is a section which lays him open to an action for misdemeanor.

The accused was found guilty. In passing sentence the Judge said that this was one of those mock auctions that was got up for the purpose of inducing poor persons to go in there and fleece them out of their hard earnings. The prisoner stood at the door, and when a victim entered he would follow and commence to buy, and after having bought, pretend to be short, when the articles were to be carried off; or they would price the articles up. When he got his victim in that night, they found him alone, and between the two the affray was got up to rob him of that fifty-dollar bill, and he was robbed. His Honor did not dispute the finding of the bill on the floor—it was dropped there for the purpose of being found.

Penitentiary six months and fined $50.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT BY A POLICEMAN.

John Norton was charged with assaulting Miles de Shay, of the Fifth Ward Police. The officer said: I had a prisoner under arrest, and he tried to get him away, and I hit him on the head with the club.

Q.—Did Norton take hold of you? A.—He got between the two of us, and I hit him, and the other officer came along and took him, and one of his party released him, and he came back at me. Two men were fighting when I rushed in the crowd, and when I made the arrest Norton tried to part us, and I hit him with my stick on the head.

William Berrigan, for the defence, said he saw a difficulty, and Mr. Norton was trying to separate the men, when the policeman came up and clubbed him over the head two or three times; the other policeman hit him too, and Norton asked what they meant, and the other officer said, "You ——, I'll take you in anyhow;" they took the men down to the station-house, and as Norton was very badly cut, he asked the Captain if he would be allowed to send for a Surgeon, and he said no, they would attend to that themselves; Norton did nothing except separate the men that were fighting.

A witness named Marron said Norton stood at one corner and the police at the other, both about fifteen or twenty yards from the scene, and when the fight commenced Norton rushed over to separate them; the policeman followed, and as soon as he came over he struck Norton on the head with his club; he saw all that occurred; Norton was only doing what any other peaceable citizen should do, helping to prevent a breach of the peace.

Francis Martin said when the row commenced Mr. Norton rushed over to get the two men apart, when the officer came up and struck him on the head without saying a word.

Counsel said he had half a dozen other witnesses to the same effect, but the testimony was only accumulative.

Mr. Bedford said he did not wish them. He abandoned the case.

The Court advised Mr. Norton to prefer a charge against the officer before the Police Commissioners.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 1, 1865.

$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105¾
15,000	do	105⅞
41,000	do	106
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	97
132,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99
10,000	do......2d call	98⅞
104,000	do	98¾
11,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97½
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	98½
9,000	Mo. State 6s	70
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24¾
10,000	do	24¼
10,000	do	24½
10,000	do	24⅜
35,000	do	24¼
20,000	do	24
1,000	N.Y.Cen.Sub. Bs	95
1,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'83	95
1,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	93
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	95
1,000	Cleve.&Pitts.4th	74
7	Am. Ex. Bank	115
40	Bank of Commerce	105
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	101
100	Canton Co	38¾
500	do	38½
100	do	38¾
100	do......2d call	39¼
27	Del. & H. C. C.	133
100	Cum. Coal Pr	40½
100	do	41
200	do.........s10	41
100	Quick. Min. Co	55½
100	Mariposa M. Co	12¼
300	At. Mail S. Co	157
100	do.......2d call	156
100	Bruns.Land Co	10
50	Wilkesbarre Coal	63
100	Chic. & R. I. R..b10	108
100	do	108
100	do	108⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.....ex-d	90½
500	do	90¾
400	do	90⅝
100	do.........s10	90½
100	do.........s30	90¼
100	Erie Railway	87½
100	do	87¾
100	do.........s10	87
200	do	87⅞
1100	do	88
100	do.........b30	88
100	do.........s10	87¾
100	do.........s10	88
200	do	88⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R	110
100	do	109¾
200	Reading R......s10	103¾
500	do	104
200	do	104¼
200	Mich. S.&N. I. R	64¾
400	do	64⅞
1100	do......2d call	64¾
300	Ill. Cen. R	127
5	do	126½
400	Cleve. & Pitts	69½
800	do	69⅜
200	do.........s30	69¼
200	do.........s10	69½
700	do.........s10	69¾
200	do	69⅞
200	do......2d call	69½
1200	do	69¼
400	Chi. & N. W	27
7	Chic.& N.W.Pr	60
200	do	60½
100	do	60¾
200	do	60⅞
300	do	61
400	do......2d call	60½
250	Mil.& P.du C.R	38
10	Mil.& P.D.C. 2d Pr.	70
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97¼
400	do	97
242	do	96¾
100	do	96⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105½
1,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.. Second Series	99
10,000	Ohio & M. C	24¾
300	Erie R	88½
500	do	88¼
400	do	88⅜
300	do.........s30	87
100	Hud. Riv. R	110¼
500	Reading R	104¾
500	do	104⅝
200	do.........s10	104½
2500	do	104½
200	Mich. S. & N. I	65
500	do	64¾
200	do	64⅝
150	Mich. Cen. R	107
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	69
1000	do	69
400	do	68¾
400	do.........s30	68½
300	Chic. & N. W	26½
300	Chic.& N.W.Pr	60¾
500	do	60⅝
600	do	60½
800	Chi. & R. I	107¾
500	do	108
100	do.........s10	108
100	do.........b5	108
100	do.........s30	108
200	do.........s10	108½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	96¾
50	Chi. & Alt. Pref	103

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & M. Cer	24¼
5,000	do	24½
200	N. Y. C. R....x-d s3	90¾
50	do	90½
100	Erie Railway......c	86¾
300	do	86¾
100	do.........b3	86⅞
500	do	86½
100	do	86¼
100	do.........b3	86½
300	do.........s3	86¼
300	do	86¼
700	do.........c	86¼
100	do	86⅛
400	do	86⅞
100	do.........c	86¾
400	Hud. Riv. R	110
300	do.........s3	110
600	Reading R	103½
200	do	103¾
100	do.........s10	103¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I	64¼
200	do.........c	64¼
300	do	64⅛
100	do.........c	64⅛
100	do	64¾
100	do.........c	64½
600	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	68¾
400	do	68¼
100	Chic. & R. I......s3	107⅝
200	do.........c	107½
100	do	107½
200	Chic. & N. W......c	26½
200	do.........b3	26½
100	do	26⅜
100	do.........c	26¼
600	Ch. & N. W. Pr	60½
200	do.........b3	60½
500	do	60⅝
100	do.........b3	60¾
100	do	60¾
200	do.........s5	60⅝
100	do.........s3	60⅝
100	do.........c	60¾
600	P., Ft. W & C	96
100	do.........c	96
200	McGr. West......s30	14½
200	do.........s3	15
300	Canton Co	39
100	Cum. Coal Co	40½
400	Bruns. L. Co	10
900	do.........b10	10⅛
500	do.........s30	10

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway	87⅞
500	do	87½
100	do.........s3	87¾
100	Reading R	104⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. I	64¾
100	do.........b3	64¾
100	do.........s3	64⅝
100	do	64⅝
100	do.........b3	64⅝
300	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	68¾
200	do	68⅞
200	do.........s5	68¾
200	do	68¾
300	Chi. & R. I	108⅝
200	do.........s30	108
300	do	108½
100	Chic. & N. W	26¼
300	Chic. & N. W.Pr	60¾
100	do.........b3	60¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C	96½
300	McGr. & W. R	15¼
100	do	15¼
100	do.........s3	15¼
200	do.........s30	15
100	Canton Co	39
300	Bruns. Land Co..b3	10½

TUESDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 144 per cent., the last price of Monday, and gradually advanced through the day to 144⅞@145 ℘ cent. The rates of Exchange on London for the Boston steamer were dull at 108¼@108⅜ ℘ cent., irregular on sixty-day Bills, and 108⅞ ℘ cent. sales of Short Sight Bills. The Customs for the first day of the month amount to $420,000. The total for July very closely approached *ten millions* at the port of New-York, to wit, $9,908,190.

The market for Money continues active at 7 ℘ cent. at call, and the adverse turn of the last few days is not only felt by the Brokers in carrying Railway and other Share Securities, but on the Second Series of United States 7-30 ℘ cents., which appeared on the Street quite freely yesterday and to-day at 99@98⅞ cent., supposed to be for account of the Government contractors who took these Notes about four months ago, with the stipulation that they should not be marketed until the popular Subscriptions to all the 7-30 ℘ cents. had been closed out, or for the term of at least four months from the time the notes were paid to them. About $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 of Notes were thus paid out to the Government Contractors at the close of March, and in the course of the month of April, and the belief is that a considerable share of them were lodged under hypothecation with the New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania Banks, until the limitation, now at an end, should expire. Of course a number of the large Money-lenders now find it more profitable to buy this paper, bearing 7-30 ℘ cent., and likely soon to be again in demand at par value, at a discount of 1@1¼ ℘ cent., than to lend on Merchant paper, or to Brokers on call, at 7 ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange continued to feel the influence of the dearer terms for Money and the break in Erie Common Stock. The latter unsettled nearly all the Railways yesterday, and went down 4@4¼ ℘ cent. additional to-day, closing 87½@⅝ ℘ cent. New-York Central, Hudson, Reading, and the Western Roads, however, were not correspondingly depressed, and some of the Westerns were quite steady at the close, and Chicago and Rock Island firm. The Miscellaneous Shares were also steady, while Government Stocks were somewhat irregular. The old 5-20s fell back to 105½, while the 10-40s and 6 Per Cents of 1881 were about as yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with the same hour on Monday:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	60⅝	60¾
U. S. 5-20s	106	105½	Rock Island	108	108⅜
N. Y. Central	91½	91	Fort Wayne	96¾	96½
Erie	91⅜	87½	Cumb'land Coal	41	40½
Hudson	111½	110	Quicksilver	55⅞	56
Reading	105	104¼	Mariposa	12⅛	12
Mich. Southern	65¾	64⅝	Canton	39	38⅜
Illinois Central	127	126½	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	107	106½	Brunswick	10	10½
Pittsburgh	70½	68¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	24½
Northwest	26½	26¼	American Gold	144	145

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Chatham	125
Mechanics'	109	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	100
Phenix	102	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	106
State of New-York	107	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	105	Import's' & Traders	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Park	140
Ocean	87½	Central National	104
Mercantile	126	Fourth National	100½
American Exchange	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	60
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100¼
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	103½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M	101
Hud. R.7s.2ds S. F., '85	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M	95
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M	86
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	90
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Cleve.&Pitts.3d do. con	89
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
Mich.S.&N. I. S.F.7 ℘ c.	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	35
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	112	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds pref	71	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Han. & St. Jos. Conv	67	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	73
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102		

The Manhattan Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The Long Island Railroad Company are now paying a quarterly Dividend of 2 ℘ cent. at the Bank of North America.

The receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, for the month of July, were as follows:

Balance, July 1, 1865		$6,990,899
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$9,908,190	
Loans	8,177,651	
Internal Revenue	607,344	
Post-office Department	143,479	
Transfers	9,843,000	
Patent fees	10,146	
Miscellaneous	48,006,249	—76,696,061
Total		$83,686,960
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$40,600,261	
Post-office Drafts	246,678	—40,846,940
Balance		$42,840,020
Balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$28,292,964	
Receipts during the month	44,787,012—	73,079,977
Payments		55,334,737
Balance		$17,745,239
Balance, Cr., interest accounts	$7,820,485	
Appropriations	637,740—	8,458,225
Payments in gold	5,714,367	
To payments in notes	33,547—	5,747,914
Balance		$2,710,311
By receipts for customs in July, 1865		$9,908,190
By receipts for customs in July, 1864		3,641,301
Increase in July, 1865		$6,266,888
By balance, credit, bullion and expense account for Assay Office		$1,042,011
By coin received during the month	$72,443	
By fine bars received during the month	82,655—	155,098
Total		$1,197,110
To payments in coin	$399,307	
To payments in fine bars	132,455—	531,762
Balance		$665,348
By funds in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$63,295,570	
By funds in Assay Office	661,330—	63,956,901
By fine bars at Assay Office	10,473	
By unparted bullion, Assay Office	782,630—	793,103
Total		$64,750,005
Less temporary loan to be reimbursed	$3,165,805	
Due depositors	590,590—	3,755,395
Balance		$60,994,609

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1865:

Deposits of Gold		$685,000 00
Foreign Coins	$664,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	14,000 00	
United States Bullion	7,000 00	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		49,000 00
Foreign Coins	$26,700 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	5,600 00	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	6,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior)	100 00	
United States Bullion, (Nevada)	600 00	
Total Deposits, payable in bars	190,000 00	
Total Deposits, payable in coins	544,000 00	734,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		137,775 40
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		72,807 27

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,788,367 94, including for customs, $420,000; on account of Loan, $53,000; Payments, $2,503,775 80; Balance, $61,279,201 78.

The week's exports, from this port, of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the value of $1,781,971 against $8,236,012 same week last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 39 bbls. Ashes, 10,650 bbls. Flour, 1,658 bbls., and 120 bags Corn Meal, 9,482 bushels Wheat, 7,750 bushels Corn, 1,342 bushels Malt, 379 pkgs. Provisions and 505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited request at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request within our range; Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 18c.@21c.; Laguayra at 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold. The week's receipts of Rio have been 10,965 bags; sales, 12,992 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS say: "Sales of Rio, since the date of our last report, July 25, have been 4,500 bags, per *Orinoco*, and 3,592 per *Mira* (before arrival;) 3,500 per *Sympathie*, and 1,400 Santos per *Eaglet*, P. N. T. The market closes quiet but firm. Stock of all kinds, to-day, 67,810 pkgs., including: of Rio and Santos, 38,919 bags; of Java, mats, 8,000; of Java, government bags, 550—8,550; of Ceylon, 1,500 bags; of Maracaibo, 5,413; of Laguayra, 3,445; of Bahia, 5,973, and of other descriptions, 4,000.

STOCK OF RIO.

July 29, Baltimore, bags	8,500
Aug. 1, New-York	38,919
Grand total	47,419

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand, and held firmly.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and steady in price, Middlings closing at 48c.@49c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales to-day, 2,500 bales.

FISH—Have been in fair request, and generally somewhat firmer in price, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$8 ℘ cwt.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel at $23 50@$24, $14 75@$15, and $8 75@$9 25, respectively, ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 60c. and 50c. for Scaled and No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and prices of inferior and common brands have again declined 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl.; the market closing generally in favor of buyers. Sales since our last amount to 8,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6@$6 50; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 60@$7 10, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $8 15@$8 35 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 00	@$6 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 40	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 50	@12 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 65@$8 65 for poor to good, and $8 70@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is decidedly lower and dull. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 65@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 90@$5 for Jersey; and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and decidedly lower, closing quite irregularly. Sales 30,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 87@$1 90; Red Western at $1 75; Amber Spring at $1 45; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 37@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is less active, but is firm. Sales 40,000 bushels at 88c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@91c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in limited demand at from 63c.; State at 56c.; Canada at 50c.@52c. ℘ bushel, Rye continues quiet, including Western at 96c.@97c. ℘ bushel. Sales, 2,300 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in demand at 9c., and 20c.@20½c., in gold, respectively.

HEMP—Manila has been in more demand here and in Boston, at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. in gold. Sales 1,800 bales, part to arrive.

HAY—Has been more freely offered and has been in fair demand, at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request and buoyant at 12½c.@82½c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for choice to fancy ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet, owing partly to the firmness of holders. Messrs. H. & D. WATROUS notice the movements in Hides in July thus: "*Dry Hides*—Heavy sales during the first two weeks of the month considerably reduced the stock, imparted indifference to importers in operating, and enhanced prices ½c. in gold. The subsequent advance in specie again stiffened up the views of holders, who again increased their pretensions another ½c. The trade declining to respond to both the higher prices, and gold premium, transactions have been materially curtailed during the last half of the month, which closes quiet on an augmented stock, with holders as yet firm and unyielding. Present gold rate on B. A. Hides 17c. to 19c. currency; advance for the month 1c. to 2c. ℘ lb. Receipts, 249,595; sales, 197,000; stock on hand, 300,382; stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 380,000 Hides. *Wet Salted Hides.*—Under a steady demand throughout the entire month, Domestic Steers have advanced about 1c. ℘ lb. The market closes less animated, but with a light and firmly held stock. Cows have continued neglected, and have with difficulty succeeded in holding their previous values. In foreign, the receipts have been small and have met with anxious takers. *Calf Skins, in Hair*—Very quick and scarce at an advance of 1c. ℘ lb."

LUMBER—Has been in fair request and quite firm in prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber is in fair supply, and rather more demand at full quotations, including Pine clear, ℘ M., $53@$55; Pine, fourth quality, ℘ M., $48@$50; Pine, select box, ℘ M., $43@$45; Pine, good box, ℘ M., $21@$26; Pine, common box, ℘ M., $15@$20; Pine, common box, 5-6, ℘ M., $12@$15; Pine, clap board strips, ℘ M., $50@$55; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, 10 inch, each 26c.@28c.; Pine, tally plank, 1¼, second quality, each 23c.@25c.; Pine, tally boards, good, each 19c.@22c.; Pine, tally boards, second quality, each 16c.@18c.; Pine, tally-boards, culls, each 12c.@15c.; Spruce, boards, each 15c.@16c.; Spruce, plank, 1¼ inch, each 22c.@24c.; Spruce, plank, each 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, boards, each 11c.@12c.; Hemlock, joist, 3x4, each 12c.@13c.; Hemlock, joist, 4x6, each 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, wall strips, 2x4, each 9c.@10c.; Ash, good, ℘ M. $38@$40; Ash, 2d quality, ℘ M. $26@$30; Oak, ℘ M. $35@$40; Maple, ℘ M. $25@$30; Black Walnut, good, ℘ M. $60@$70; Black Walnut, 2d quality, ℘ M. $35@$40; Black Walnut, ⅝, ℘ M. $55@$58; Cherry, good, ℘ M. $50@$55; Cherry, 2d quality, ℘ M., $25@$30; Sycamore, inch, ℘ M., $35; Sycamore, ⅝, ℘ M., $30; White Wood, chair plank, ℘ M., $50@$55; White Wood, inch, ℘ M., $30@$38; White Wood, ⅝, ℘ M., $30@$33; Shingles, 1st quality, shaved pine, ℘ M., $8; Shingles, 2d quality, shaved pine, ℘ M., $6@$7; Shingles, common, shaved pine, ℘ M., $3@$4; Shingles, 1st quality, sawed pine, ℘ M., $6 50@$7; Shingles, 2d quality, sawed pine, ℘ M., $5 50@$6; Shingles, common, sawed pine, ℘ M., $2 50@$4; Shingles, sawed hemlock, ℘ M., $3@$3 50.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and held very firmly.

METALS—Have attracted more attention, at somewhat firmer prices, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ℘ lb.; Pig Iron, $43@$44, and $38 50@$39 for Scotch and No. 1 American, respectively, ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 50 in gold, and $9@$9 25 in currency, ℘ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 9½c. ℘ lb., with a stock of only 2,500 tons foreign; Banca Tin, 28½c., and Straits, 27c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 35@$1 40 ℘ gallon, and Resin at $5 75@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $5 50@$8 50; Pitch at $7@$7 50, and Crude Turpentine at $8@$9.

OILS—Are in fair request and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 31.—*Sperm*—The market is quiet although holders are holding for an advance. The sales for the week embrace 201 bbls. here and 40 do. in Boston, on terms not made public. *Whale*—The recent news of the destruction of whalers in the Arctic by the *Shenandoah* has caused the market for whale oil to come to a stand, and the market is without transactions—holders not willing to operate unless a large advance can be realized. The transactions since our last and up to the reception of the disastrous news include sales of 1,270 bbls. Northern at $1 10; 250 do. at $1 15; and 900 do. on private terms; also 675 bbls. South Sea, and 40 do. Black and South Sea, terms not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1865	21,090	57,745	463,800
Same time last year	41,645	50,646	565,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, at 32½c.@33c. for Crude; 52½c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@73c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 38,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 8,000 pieces 56x60, 17c., to be made; 9,000 do. 56x60, 19c., on hand; 8,000 do. 60x64, 21c., August, September, October; 6,000 do. 60x64, 19c., November and December; 4,500 do. 64x64, 23c., on hand; 3,000 do. 64x64, 23½c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, at lower and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,000 bbls., in lots, at $34@$34 87½, closing at $34 50 for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $30 for thin Mess; $27@$27 75 for prime Mess; $25@$25 25 for prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 4,250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, seller's and buyer's options, at $32 50@$34 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon continues dull to-day; Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,050 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales 450 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is quiet to-day. Butter is in demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@27c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	29	@31
Welch tubs—first quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—second quality	28	@30
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	21	@22

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@10

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

	Aug. 1, 1864	July 1, 1865	Aug. 1, 1865
Pork, bbls	183,702	100,971	85,020
Beef, bbls	38,071	71,154	52,556

RICE—Sales, 100 tierces Carolina on private terms.

SALT—Has been quiet, but quoted steady.

SPICES—Sales, 1,500 bags Pepper, in bond, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and firm. Sales since our last, 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15½c.; and 2,100 boxes Havana of 11⅞c.@15⅞c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and rather heavy at 14¾c.@20c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 155,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c. for very inferior to choice; 65,000 lbs. Stearine, part at 19c.; 16,000 lbs. Grease at 15½c. The week's business in this line Messrs. ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last circular there has been renewed activity in this staple, and the demand for home use has been largely in excess of that of the previous week, and transactions have been large. We note sales of Prime City at 12½c., and some lots for August delivery at 12½c. The demand for export is fair, but at lower rates than market price to-day. On account of the almost total absence of grease, tallow has become the only article which soap-makers can supply themselves with, and, consequently, the demand from that source is large. The stock now on hand is very light, and the arrivals from the West hardly average 100 bbls. per week. We hear of some butchers' associations having been sold on private terms. The amount of city rendered is light, as most melters have sold their tallow for a month ahead. The market closes with an upward tendency, at 12½c. for prime."

TEAS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand and held very firmly. Sales include 289 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@26c. ℘ lb. The movements in Tobacco, during the month of July, Messrs. RADER & SON notice thus: "In the early part of the last month the market for Kentucky Tobacco did not show that activity which, under ordinary circumstances, should prevail at that period of the season. The Southern sections having been visited by bountiful rains the prospects for the crop improved. Still it is certain that the extent of planting in those sections is greatly restricted, and hence no disposition to recede from the stand taken for the value of heavy grades, and particularly for Clarksville. Toward the middle of the month more disposition was shown to realize, particularly old stocks, and as prices were more within the views of buyers, business took a lively turn. The sales, including some 400 hhds. of Virginia, comprise fully 7,000 hhds., of which about 3,500 hhds. for government contracts, 1,500 hhds. low grades, and about 1,500 hhds. Clarksville, the rest for consumption and small orders. The prices of the Virginia sold, ranged from 7½c.@9c. currency for ordinary and out of condition, and 10c.@13c. gold for good and sound. Receipts are on the increase, and compare with last year's as follows: Receipts for July, 1865, 14,119 hhds.; total receipts to date, 36,477 hhds. Receipts for July, 1864, 19,629 hhds.; total receipts to date, 55,984 hhds. The quality of the new crop shows but little improvement. The light sorts, in many instances, show more length than quality, being a good deal washed out, flimsy and ragged. Green River, Western District and Clarksville are more satisfactory, being generally of large spread of leaf, although here and there affected by worms. Prices ranged during the month, for gold: Sound Lugs, 5c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 6½c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 7¾c.@14c.; Good Leaf, 9½c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 12c.@19c.; Selections, 15c.@22c. Havana Tobacco has continued in good request, the sales of the month amounting to nearly 3,000 bales, fillers and fillery assorted, of which 200 bales were for export at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb., gold, in bond, and some 2,800 bales for home trade, at 70c.@80c. for medium, and 85c.@95c. currency for good and fine, duty paid. The demand continues good, as also for good quality Yara Tobacco, of which the market is bare. Seedleaf has been in active demand, the sales being nearly 5,000 cases, of which some 3,500 cases were running and wrappery lots of Connecticut, at 15c.@22c., and 22c.@30c. Also, about 800 cases of running lots of New-York State, at 10c.@13c., and some 500 cases Ohio and Pennsylvania, at 6½c.@9½c., almost all of which were for export to Germany. The demand for good wrappery lots, particularly of Connecticut, still continues, but only within the figures paid during the month. Manufactured Tobacco has been very lively, over 7,000 packages having been sold, principally tax paid black work, and including some 2,000 packages black and bright Virginia—the latter sorts for California trade. The black work sold consisted mainly of old stock, Brooklyn and Western 10's and ½ lb., in medium and poor condition, and brought an average of 45c.@52½c., tax paid. The large quantities of Tobacco coming from the South, the bulk of which is in bad order, has tended rather to weaken prices of these sorts.

Monthly Statement of Bonded Warehouses.

		Pkgs.
Stock on hand July 1, 1865		3,769
Receipts		3,931
Total		7,700
Deliveries—Export	1,504	
Consumption	1,245—	2,749
Stock on hand July 31, 1865		4,951

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock July 1, 1865—hhds	20,004	300	11	18	20,333
Received since	7,540	826	..	..	8,368
Total	27,544	1,128	11	18	28,701
Delivered since	3,616	244	..	..	3,860
Stock Aug. 1, 1865—hhds	23,928	884	11	18	24,841
Stock Aug. 1, 1864	20,842	1	14	9	22,866

The Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse.

Stock July 1—hhds	10,066
Received to July 31	3,499
Total	13,565
Delivered to July 31	2,523
Stock in warehouse, July 31, 1865	11,042

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Cuba.
Stock on hand July 1, 1865—bales	4,719	..
Received since	2,609	119
Total	7,328	119
Delivered since	3,497	..
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1865	3,831	119

WHISKY—Has advanced to $2 19@$2 20 ℘ gallon, with sales of 400 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The Wool market, during the past month, was comparatively active. The new clip being held very firm by the wool growers, was selling at advancing rates, in large quantities. The Eastern markets have felt this influence; and while the stock of old domestic was nearly closed out at slightly higher prices, what has come in of the new clip, met with good demand, and at prices ruling a little below those of the old wool. Pulled Wool was likewise sold at improving rates, and there is but little left. California, Texas and Mexican Wools found a ready sale, at some advance in prices. Foreign Fine Wools have been in good demand. The transactions in both Cape and Mestizo were large, the prices advanced 3 to 5 cents ℘ lb., and the stocks are very much reduced. They are, in short, lighter than for many years. Foreign Medium Wools have met with bettery inquiry at slightly improved rates. The sales have been considerable, and would have been larger if the owners had not advanced their prices above the buyers' views. The stocks of this description have become moderate. Foreign Low Wools have been disposed of at about the same prices as in the month before. The sales have been pretty large, leaving a light stock on hand. We would call attention to the importation of this year, comparing it at the same time to that of the previous one. There is, in fact, a very great falling off, and we feel safe in estimating it as follows: about 20,000 bales of Cape and Mestizo, 10,000 bales of Russian, and 20,000 bales Mediterranean ports, and other kinds of wool in similar proportions. This falling off is in consequence of the new tariff, since the adoption of which the importation of Wool has been a losing business generally. We may look for a period when our stocks of foreign Wools will be insufficient, and Wool will have to be ordered, as wanted, from abroad, leaving no selections on our markets. The large auction sales in London, of about 160,000 bales of Australian and Cape, closed on the 24th of June, at the same prices as those of the March sales, with the exception of faulty, undesirable Wool, the prices of which declined ½d.@1d. ℘ lb. Low Wools are reported as firmer than before, and stocks continue light. The Berlin (Prussia) Wool Fair went off with better success than the Breslau one, although without a material advance of prices. The imports of Wool into New-York, for the year 1864, were 115,800 bales—52,729,038 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York from Dec. 26, 1864, to June 26, 1865, were 30,805 bales—17,234,627 lbs. The imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending July 24, 1865, were 3,913 bales—2,365,067 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 1, 1865.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	68@70
Saxony fleece	60@65
Full blood fleece	
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	55@60
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@80
Saxony fleece	70@75
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	65@68
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@65
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	55@65
Unwashed fleeces	37@40
Southern unwashed fleece	30@34
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	25@27
California.	
Washed fleece	48@68
Unwashed fleece, fine	27@46
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@30
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@25
Pulled fine	45@60
Pulled medium	40@50
Pulled common	32@40
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	62@67
New-York City, super	60@62
New-York City, No. 1	47@55
New-York City, No. 2	16@18
Country, extra	65@71
Country, super	60@66
Country, No. 1	50@57
Country No. 2	18@20
Lambs	55@70
Western limed pulled	40@50
Southern limed pulled	38@45
Tub washed	65@80

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, (by an Italian brig,) at 5s.; 2,000 Staves, at 15s. For Venice, a cargo of Tobacco, (by an Austrian bark,) at 40s.

PERSONAL.

J. A. H.—YOUR LETTER RECEIVED. 294½ Grand-st., 11 A. M., Wednesday, 2d inst. M. E. H.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT
STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS,
RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS
SLEEPING COACHES, HOTELS, CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
with
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS
AND VELVET CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

SUMMER BATHING.
A new lot of Fancy Flannel
BATHING DRESSES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS,
in any style, made to order, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
have just opened a new importation of
CHOICE THREAD LACE GOODS,
BLACK CHANTILLY POINTES,
BLACK CHANTILLY BARBES,
BLACK CHANTILLY PARASOL COVERS.
—ALSO—
POINTE APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS
AND POINTE APPLIQUE OMBRELLES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
AND
CAMBRIC AND LINEN SETS,
EMBROIDERED IN NEW DESIGNS,
just imported and opened by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
Of
LINEN,
COTTON
and FLANNEL,
made to order at short notice, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporaneous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—Beauty of Seville—Robert and Bertrand.

WALLACK'S—The Colleen Bawn.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Ladies' Battle—The Youthful Days of Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—Afternoon Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Saratoga letter-writer, in speaking of Gen. Grant's visit, says: "I had the pleasure to spend some time with him, light my cigar by his, and listen while he talked with a young officer of Sheridan's army about the war and the result. Of Sheridan he said, (I remember the exact words): 'He is a good man, and one of the ablest men in this country.' Of Sherman he said: 'There is not a better man in America to lead an army to battle.' He avowed his belief in the Monroe doctrine, and said: 'Since the setting up of the monarchy in Mexico was an act which France would not have thought of but for our domestic troubles, it was therefore unfriendly to us, and our government should at least give all its moral force in aid of the natives against the French.'"

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 26, says: "We learn by passengers from Columbia, S. C., that Gov. Perry issued a proclamation for the assembling of a convention in September, ordering the election of delegates to be held early next month, but upon what precise day our informant did not remember. The proclamation, it is said, appears in the *Phœnix*, of the 26th inst. We have not been able, after the most dilligent search, to obtain a copy. It is reported by those who have seen it that the proclamation calls upon all the civil officers of the State to forthwith resume the various functions of their offices."

A special dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Globe* says: "When the steamer *Magnet* was leaving Murray Bay, a large number of Americans being on board, the British and American flags were hoisted. The latter being raised first, created some hissing. Archibald Campbell, of Quebec, sprang on board, ran up the mast, and cut down the American flag. The boat having started, he jumped into the river and swam ashore. The excitement among the passengers, and particularly the Americans, was intense."

Satan must be abroad. Yesterday morning, at Oakland, Conn., a Mrs. Starkweather and her daughter Ella were found murdered in bed, having been chopped to pieces with an ax and a butcher-knife. The horribly mutilated bodies were shocking beyond all precedent, each blow of the ax having cleft the skulls. The woman's son is suspected to have done the deed to get hold of a few hundred dollars of money. An attempt was made to burn the bodies.

The Fayetteville *Daily News* says that the people of North Carolina will stultify and degrade themselves by adopting the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that the new State Convention must leave slavery where they found it as it existed before the war. Many of the Southern tier of counties, bordering on South Carolina, have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to take this position, and insist to the last on the adoption of the same by that body.

The Baptist College at Lewisburg, Penn., held its annual commencement last week. Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson delivered an oration before the literary societies. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. A. K. Bell, of Pittsburgh, Rev. E. M. Levy, Newark, and Rev. Thomas Swain, Flemington, N. J., and the degree of LL. D. on Simon Cameron. It was announced that a hundred thousand dollars had been added to the endowment fund of the University.

It having been stated that a difficulty as to relative rank occurred, during the Peninsular campaign, between Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. Keyes, the former writes: "There never has been any misunderstanding between Gen. Keyes and myself about rank. His corps was placed under my command by Gen. McClellan after we crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. I gave him such orders as I deemed necessary, and he promptly obeyed."

A wood dealer, named Charles Miller, and a span of horses, were killed by lightning at Mt. Airy, near Columbus, last Friday evening. When found, he was lying back on a chain stretched across the bed of the wagon, his hat partially burnt and his boots destroyed. The lightning struck him on the left side of the head, and passed directly down the neck and body. The horses were found side by side, and apparently not a muscle had moved after being overtaken by the fatal bolt.

The committees and managers of the "Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair," at Chicago, after a most animated discussion, have decided to stand by their first awards, which ordered $50,000 paid to the Christian Commission, and the residue of the net receipts to be divided equally between the Soldiers' Home and the Sanitary Commission, which latter organization was formally dissolved in New-York some days since.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Cincinnati *Gazettee*, pronounces the rumor of Gen. Kirby Smith's capture by the Mexicans to be a *canard*. The General and his party had arrived at Monterey safely, but dreadfully hard up for cash, and compelled to borrow largely of their friends. After resting a few days and replenishing their exhausted pockets, they pushed on for the City of Mexico.

The population of Newbern, N. C., is increasing at the rate of ten thousand a year. The city, before the war, numbered about 6,000; it now numbers over 30,000, which makes it the largest city in the State. This rapid growth is owing to the enterprise and wealth of the Northern element. Two new daily papers are to be started in Newbern this Fall, which will make three.

The Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald* learns that the family of Judge Ould, late Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, who have been for some time boarding at the Carlisle Springs, left the other day in quite a huff. The cause of offence was that on the 4th inst. Mr. Woods, the proprietor of the Springs, had his house decorated with quite a display of national flags.

Jacob Crouse, recently Deputy Provost-Marshal, was killed in the street at Bedford, Penn., yesterday, by John P. Reed, a returned Canadian refugee. Reed's brother, who has been in the rebel service, assisted in the murder. Both are in jail.

A man, supposed to be John H. Surratt, was taken through Pittsburgh yesterday, manacled and guarded.

Great complaint is made of depredations by robbers at Cape May. Watering-places offer fine inducements for the thieving fraternity.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived yesterday at Halifax with two days later news from Europe. Latest advices show a Liberal gain in the Parliamentary elections of twenty-four members. Mr. Walter, chief proprietor of the London *Times*, was defeated. The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was successfully landed at Valentia Bay on the 22d, and on the following day the splice with the main cable was effected. The sailing of the *Great Eastern* was probably not long delayed after the accomplishment of this preliminary step. Constance Kent, who pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering her little half-brother, was sentenced to death; but it was generally understood that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The Prince Imperial had entirely recovered from his recent sickness. The general news from the continent is not particularly important.

LOCAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Mr. Joseph Van Doren, who was shot by James F. Oram, on Saturday last, and almost instantly killed, was concluded yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case. The prisoner said, in reply to to the questions of the Coroner, that whatever he had done was done in self-defence. He was then committed to the Tombs.

A less active business was transacted yesterday in breadstuffs and provisions, though buyers had any existing advantage. In cotton, groceries, tallow, wool, tobacco, leather, Manilla hemp, hops, hay, spices and whisky, the movements were to a fair extent, generally at firmer prices. Freights were dull.

Mr. Smith J. Eastman, of Brooklyn, who left this city suddenly a few weeks ago, to the great grief of his creditors, is said to be in a lunatic asylum in Lyons, France.

Michael Kenny, convicted of the murder of a German named Ravensburg, has been sentenced to be executed in the yard of the Kings County Jail on Friday night.

Gold advanced ⅛@1 ₩ cent. yesterday. Exchange 108½ for Gold on London. Stocks lower on the Railways, and the Money market active at 7 ₩ cent.

The Live Stock Markets this week are pretty heavily supplied with most kinds of butchers' animals. Beef Cattle are in larger numbers than they have been during any week since the large arrivals in February last. This over-stocked market, as is always the case under like circumstances, has effected a considerable decline in prices. Good to prime well-fed animals, however, are rather scarce, and, therefore, but little influenced by the reduction, while the great mass of thin, medium and fair steers, dry cows and heifers sell fully 1 ₩ cent. ₩ lb. lower, and in some cases even at a greater reduction. Prices range from 10c. @13c. ₩ lb., net weight, for poor to common, to 16c.@17c. ₩ lb. for prime to extra bullocks. The larger portion of the sales taking place between 13c.@15c., embrace medium to fair grades. Milch cows are selling more actively at a light advance on previously reported rates. Veals are in fair demand, and sell at 7c.@11c. ₩ lb., live weight. The sheep market is liberally stocked, and prices range lower, mainly, 6c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs sell at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., live weight.

The Desperate Effort Made by the Rebellion, and its Consequences.

Gov. Parsons, in his address to the people of Alabama, a few days since, declared that *one hundred and twenty-two thousand* men of that State were engaged in the war, and that of this number *seventy thousand* are dead or disabled. This is an extraordinary statement; and, if it be true, it gives us a new conception of the desperateness with which the Confederate cause was defended.

By the census of 1860, the entire number of white males in the State of Alabama, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, was 126,587, which was only about forty-four hundred more than were actually made Confederate soldiers. Yet what is usually called the military age—from 18 to 45—is far within these Confederate figures. Moreover, a very considerable portion of those within this military age are usually excluded from service from physical or mental disability. In our first draft, the proportion thus rejected was about thirty-one out of a hundred. In our second draft, in which the causes exempting were greatly reduced, the proportion was about twenty-six out of a hundred. In the French conscriptions, the proportion of exempts by disability is about thirty-two out of a hundred. Thus only about two-thirds, or at most three-fourths, of the male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are, ordinarily, deemed capable of military service. Yet in Alabama, during the rebellion, the conscription included striplings three years younger, and old men five years older, and still only about less than four out of a hundred received exemption. Of course we are not to understand the Governor of Alabama as meaning that the number he designates were actually engaged in the heavy campaigning. We must suppose that lighter duties were found for the halt and the feeble and the sick. But the point is, that the Jeff. Davis' government went to the utmost possible extreme in availing itself of every particle of human muscle that could help on its fortunes.

Gov. Parsons' figures also enable us to appreciate better the difference in the efforts actually put forth by the rebels and the loyal States. Gov. Buckingham, in his speech at the Yale celebration the other day, declared, with a great deal of just pride, that Connecticut had put in the field over forty thousand men—six thousand above her regular quota. Few loyal States did so well as this, in proportion to population. Now it happens that there were in 1860 nearly the same number of white males, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, in Connecticut as in Alabama—the number in the one State being 120,249. in the other, 126,587, Connecticut, then, from about the same supply of material, contributed only about one-third as much to the national armies as Alabama did to the rebel armies. We see no reason why this proportion should not hold good in reference to all the loyal States and all the rebel States. We overcame the "Confederacy" with two-thirds of our available soldier material, according to the Confederate standard, still held in reserve.

But more striking yet is the ratio of loss to the men in service. If Gov. Parsons' estimate is correct, three-fifths of the entire white male population of Alabama, between the ages of fifteen and fifty, have been killed or disabled. In very many cases, of course, the disablement was such as not permanently to injure the physical constitution; but, keeping this in mind, it may safely be estimated that Alabama does not to-day have more than one-half of the able-bodied white male population that she had in 1860. Alabama has suffered in this respect no more than any other Confederate State. It is the universal testimony of all who have passed through the South since the close of the rebellion, that maimed, crippled and wasted forms are everywhere to be seen. This is the most impressive of all the different phases of Southern desolation.

Our Northern people, when discussing the various plans of reconstruction, are too apt to lose sight of the tremendous loss of Southern vitality. They guage Southern exhaustion quite too much by pecuniary standards. It is true that the South has been terribly impoverished by the rebellion. It is to-day almost literally without one dollar of capital, available for the restoration of its old prosperity. The utmost it can do is to gain its subsistence from day to day. But far more melancholy than any want of capital is this want of able-bodied, vigorous white men to use capital. There is no virtue in money of itself to build up a State. The first great necessity is men. A dollar consumed may soon be wrung out of the earth again. But a man destroyed is lost for all time. His posterity, if he have it, may in time take his place. But a very large number of those who were killed in the rebel armies were young men, who were unmarried and childless. Because of their youthful vigor, it fell upon them particularly to be kept in the front, and to do the bloodiest fighting. All the host of such Southern youth who have fallen can be succeeded by no new generation of their own blood. The South cannot for half a century yet repopulate itself up to the mark of 1860, if left entirely to its own resources, unaided by immigration.

This immigration ought to be accepted by the South as the chief remedy for its present exhaustion. Its constant aim should be to encourage an influx of fresh blood. But we indeed tell the Southern people most distinctly that such a proscription of Union men as many of them now threaten, nay as the Virginians are beginning to put in practice, as is seen in their elections just held, will be no encouragement. It will be the most effective of all discouragements. The Northern man does not live who will cast his lot in the South with any other prospect before him than that the South will live in harmony with the National Government. Every Northern man, to whatever party he may belong, knows that the South cannot prosper on any other condition. If the South chooses to indulge its petty spite, and to spurn or abuse the liberal proffers made to it by President Johnson, it will operate as an absolute *caveat* against any help whatever from the North, or from any other part of the world. Without genuine patriotism there can be no security, and without security there can be no business enterprise. The South does not have it in its power to get rid of the National Government; but if it chooses to hate and harrass that government there is no power to prevent it. Such a choice is its own; but it is a choice that can only doom it to misery.

The Cable.—Some progress in the great cable operations is reported by the *Asia* this morning. The shore end has been spliced to the main line, amid the tumultuous rejoicings of a crowd of spectators. If, therefore, we are to have the line at all, at the hands of the present enterprisers, we ought to get the first message from Europe in time for our next Sunday morning edition. All the connections at this end of the line will be perfected by the end of the present week, and we shall (possibly) enjoy the luxury of paying thenceforward from $500 to $1,000 *per diem* for the latest quotations of the Five-twenty Loan in the London Exchange.

American Propagandism—Some of the Difficulties in the Way of a Universal Republic.

The American Republic was not founded for the purpose of propagating republicanism throughout the world by the sword. Citizen Genet and Gov. Kossuth both held that it was; but neither of the individuals was a citizen of America, and each of them had a purpose to subserve by the realization of the doctrines which, at different periods, they proclaimed.

There are various reasons why we should not attempt to confer republican governments upon all the nations of the earth.

Firstly, we could not do it. Some persons suppose that all the "peoples" of Europe and Asia are groaning inwardly as well as outwardly for the privilege of becoming republics. That they should do so, there is no doubt whatever. But there is still less doubt that were we to attempt the job of making republics of them, we should have to fight them all, singly or altogether. The actual rulers of these "peoples" are notably astute and selfish persons, who are determined to hold their places, and who are singularly adept in using the means for that end; who control huge armies, possess deep treasuries, and wield vast powers. History shows that whether they are liked or disliked, whether their cause is just or unjust, they are usually able to make the mass of those whom they govern fight for them, and fight as determinedly and persistently as if it were really in their own interest. One of them may be a tyrant, another a usurper, and a third a fool. It is a hard thing that such men should govern nations after the fashion of their own character; and hard that we should be passive witnesses of their despotism; but, nevertheless, the chances are ten to one that, if we attempted to interfere in any instance, we should be opposed on the field by the whole body of the nation, fighting in the interest of fool, tyrant, or usurper, as the case might be. We do not think that anyone who comprehends the matter and gives it consideration will dispute this.

There are fully one hundred other reasons why the American Republic should not become the armed propagator of democracy, as some people desire. But perhaps one out of the hundred will suffice.

We progagate free institutions, however, throughout the world, for all that, and potentially, too. We do it by moral power. We exhibit to mankind a free republican nation, great, powerful, orderly, prosperous, moving majestically through time, and illustrating a history more glorious than that of any of its predecessors or cotemporaries.

A Nice Point of Church Observance Settled.—Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, has settled a very nice point in the order of Public Worship for the clergy and laity of his diocese. In a pastoral, which we publish this morning, the Bishop, it will be seen, expounds very fully the doctrine of obedience to the civil magistrate, and illustrates with great ability the limitations of the injunction which the Church is bound to respect, to pray for all in *civil* authority." Bishop Wilmer thinks, as there is no longer any Confederacy, there is not much use in praying any longer for the Confederate authorities. And he thinks that, as the only government they have now in Alabama is a military government, there is no obligation to pray for *that*, inasmuch as it does not represent the "civil authority," and is, moreover, a very undesirable arrangement in itself. Bishop Wilmer, however, reaches a safe conclusion on the question of praying for public officials, and at the same time holds out a premium for the restoration of Alabama to her civil rights when he says, "*when civil authority shall be restored in the State of Alabama* the clergy shall use the form entitled, 'A Prayer for the President of the United States.'" So that, until Alabama has resumed her place in the Union, the President must consider himself not a fit subject for public supplication in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Alabama. In view of this fact it is to be hoped that reconstruction in that State will make as rapid progress as possible.

The Change Since the Dog-Days of Last Year.

How different are the dog-days this year from last! This year they encounter us in the weak, piping times of peace—of peace so well established already, that last year's story of doubt and anxiety, of blood and desolation, seems like an ugly vision that has passed.

The change in this intervening twelvemonth, both as to national experience and national prospects, is little less than miraculous. Midsummer of '64 was tumultuous the whole country over, from Maryland to Mexico. Midsummer of '64 found public affairs in all the heat, but with none of the languor which characterized the physical season. Midsummer of '65 finds them tranquil and dull, oppressed by Summer's lassitude, but not kindled with its fervor.

August of 1864 opened with great ferment. During the preceding fortnight, astounding events had occurred. Early had raided through Maryland to within gunshot of Baltimore, and to within sight of the works around Washington. A. J. Smith was conducting an expedition through Mississippi, fighting with S. D. Lee and Forrest the sharp battle of Tupelo. Rousseau was raiding on the lines of communication around Atlanta. The battles of Snicker's Gap, Island Ford, Four Mile Creek, two battles at Winchester, besides daily skirmishing, had taken place in the Shenandoah Valley. The Second Corps had crossed the James to Deep Bottom and fought the fierce but indecisive action at Haxall's Farm. Hood had replaced Johnston, in the West, and lost three tremendous battles around Peach-tree Creek and Atlanta, which settled the whole fate of Georgia, and from which he reeled back, breathless and shattered, to his intrenchments, after an expenditure of fully 25,000 men. The mine had been exploded at Petersburgh, with the loss of 4,000 men, the destruction of the country's hopes, and with a great sinking of *morale* in all the troops. Early had commenced a supplementary raid by an expeditionary force under Johnson and McCausland. Stoneman and McCook had been driven off from their attack upon the West Point Railroad, the former captured, with his troops, and the command of the latter repulsed and scattered, with loss.

All this happened in a single fortnight. It makes one hot merely to remember it. But these were not all the events of that epoch. The flaming excitement stirred up throughout the North over Early's daring menace of Washington, the tremendous nature of the bloody and momentous battles around Atlanta, the carnage of the subterranean explosion and attack at Petersburgh, so occupied all minds, that a hundred lesser incidents of march and battle passed then unnoticed, though, happening now, they might each furnish a marvelous theme for newspaper comment. In that same fortnight, a draft for 500,000 men within fifty days was ordered by President Lincoln. Within that time, the famous Niagara peace negotiations of Sanders & Co. were begun, continued and concluded. Jacques and Gillmore came back from their interview with "President Jefferson Davis," (*heu! quanto mutatus ab illo!*) to tell their yarns to the excited North.

Should we take one step further, and recall the experiences of the preceding fortnight—of that which corresponds to the one we now enter upon—August of 1864 would show a continuation of the exciting story—another raid of Early into Pennsylvania, followed by the summoning of the militia of that State to arms; terrific bombardment, attack and counter-attack at Atlanta; more fighting along the James and the Shenandoah, including the battles of Deep Bottom, White Tavern, Moorfield, Front Royal. But, especially, we should have to record Farragut's glorious naval victory of Aug. 5 in Mobile Bay, with the fall of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell.

It is difficult to appreciate the great change wrought within a year. Common soldiers guard in his narrow casemate the august personage who then gave gracious audience to the Illinois Colonel and his literary friend. The heroes of the Clifton House lie as flat as the builders of the Chicago Platform. Richmond, and Atlanta, and Mobile—the entire Southern States, indeed, "and all that in them is"—are reduced to the sway of the Union. The armies and the navies, whose thunders so lately shook the hemisphere, are dwindled to a shadow of their colossal proportions. The soldiers surviving already follow the plow, or frequent the long-deserted work-bench, or limp about with a hero's story of how honorable scars are won. Officers are frequenting watering-places, rusticating by hillside and seaside, comparing bed and board at Saratoga and Niagara, at Newport and Nahant, with the "hard tack" and "horse" which formed the daily banquets at the seige of Petersburgh, or the breakfasts which were sometimes of coffee and sometimes of "shells." Verily, those were "hard lines," the lines around Petersburgh, say the heroes, recalling as they doze on their hair mattresses, the trenches and bomb-proofs of the old works.

To soldier and civilian the whole has passed like a dream. This Summer is the most tranquil one for many years. Even the threatening clouds in the southwestern horizon attract little more than a casual eye; and the country, wearied with war, is content to believe, if possible, that "all's quiet on the Rio Grande."

Americans in Europe.—It is estimated that there are about one hundred thousand Americans in Europe at this time. Probably, there will have been altogether not less than two hundred thousand there in the course of this Summer. Paris is, of course, their chief place of resort, but they penetrate into every country of Europe, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean. Their object is not to engage in business, work or speculation; but simply to enjoy the pleasures and advantages of travel, and to spend their money. They and their money are, of course, greatly admired by the hotel-keepers, shopkeepers, dressmakers, tailors, jewelers, lazzaroni, cicerones, gamblers, grisettes, and so forth; and those of them liable to temptation are greatly courted by these people. But there are among them many men and women of the best American type, who will honor this country abroad by their bearing and character. There is nothing in this country now for which they need to apologize, but everything to make them proud of it. Its universal freedom, its universal order, its universal prosperity, the exploits of its citizens in war, the spectacle of the disbandment of its mighty armies, its conduct during the Presidential election, its conduct at the time of the assassination, its clemency toward those who were its enemies, its magnanimity toward the revolted States politically—all these things give the United States an exceptional position among the nations of the world. The Americans in Europe will be unconscious propagandists of the liberal republican principles which constitute the foundation and the power of this country, and the nations of Europe will learn from them many things which will influence their history in the future.

The Prevalence of Lawlessness—Another Victory Yet to be Won.

The rebellion had one of its great roots at the North in those elements of the great city populations whose law is lawlessness, whose order is disorder.

Under the names of "Short Boys" in one city, "Plug Uglies" in another, and "Rowdies" everywhere, it had organized hordes of Cossacks, at its beck and bidding, whenever its leaders chose to make a movement. By means of such desperadoes those who organized treason at the South expected to overmaster the unexcitable masses at the North, until the seat of government should fall easily and quietly into their possession, when (they expected) the *coup* would be acquiesced in by the moneyed and conservative interests, and the wheels of government go on substantially as aforetime.

A dozen years ago the police of this city was little more than an organized system of crime in the hands of the demagogues, who were playing into those of the incipient insurrectionists. It cost the labors, the sacrifices, of years to overturn that vicious organization. The Fire Department was, in like manner, perverted by the admission of ruffians, until with many it became a question whether it were productive of greater good or evil. This abuse is also in process of extirpation.

Without such elements of mischief existing here, desperate in character, and placed under the control of its own creatures, it is questionable whether the chiefs of the Confederacy would have ventured to hoist the banner of revolt so defiantly as they did.

The rebellion at the South has been trodden down; the sham of State sovereignty, as the fact of secession and the rule of slavery, has been broken forever. The Southern people are coming back as repentant as we had any reason to expect. But the left wing of rebellion at the North, our law-defying shoulder-hitters and cut-throats, have not yet been brought under. They are to-day more insolent, audacious, murderous than at any former period. Bounty-jumpers from the army, desperadoes from the South, the refuse which floats into large cities everywhere, go forth in gangs during broad daylight, and perpetrate crimes, the perusal of which causes every good citizen to shudder. Robbery, burglary, arson, rape, murder, are among the most ordinary of our daily reports. Pleasure parties, particularly church and Sunday-school picnics, are especial objects of attack from those brutal wretches, who seem to suppose that the managers are too soft, too passive, too Christian, to offer resistance to unprovoked assault. And in many cases, we fear, there is ground for this supposition. There *is* too much passivity on the part of not a few in their desire to eschew scenes of violence, if possible, and the law-defiers knowing it, are encouraged to go on in the perpetration of mischief.

We must follow up the victory gained over the right wing of our common enemy. We must turn upon the left wing here and annihilate it. No mere beating, or bruising, or chastising, will suffice; we must aim at nothing short of *destruction*. No bodies of organized criminals must be suffered to exist here, to serve as fuel for exciting another flame of insurrection. No individual who panders to depravity, or coquets with lawlessness, must be suffered to fill any official position, but have the public ban of excommunication hurled at him, if we would avoid other wars like that which has just come to a close.

Bunyan's *Holy War* affords us a safe rule and a sound philosophy in such proceedings. The people of Mansoul, after its conquest by Emmanuel, became indolent, and suffered certain Diabolonians to live among them for a time, the consequence of which was another invasion on the part of the great enemy, and a frightful panic as well as bloodshed. New-York has its thousands of Diabolonians to-day, who will foment fresh wars, if they are not speedily suppressed. The blessed revolution is begun; but it must be carried forward, by officials and private citizens, until law, order, justice, shall be feared, if not respected and beloved, by the criminal mob.

A Most Commendable Movement.

We are glad to announce an excellent practical start of a movement to provide better accommodations for the laboring classes of this city. A number of gentlemen of ample means, whose names we do not give, but who are largely identified with the best public spirit of our metropolis, became incorporated last Winter as the "Home Building Company," and have already commenced erecting a block of twenty-four nice, cheap houses in Williamsburgh, within about five minutes' walk of the ferry, in a good, airy, healthful locality. The houses, with the lots, will be of brick, built somewhat after the Philadelphia style, with two stories and basement, with gas and water, and will cost, with the lots, about twenty-five hundred dollars each. It is intended to sell these houses at cost to worthy applicants, or to rent them at simple interest on the outlay. The company considers its present efforts merely preliminary. If its plans succeed, its capital will be increased and others will be invited to join the association, or other new associations will be formed. It is believed that the present experiment will be well tested by early Autumn. One of the associates of the company is at present abroad and will probably bring back with him the working drawings of the houses which have been erected in London, Paris, and the other cities, for the accommodation of the working classes. Any one desiring further particulars respecting this enterprise, may gain them from the Treasurer of the association, Morris K. Jesup, Esq., No. 59 Exchange-place.

Cholera and Summer Complaints.—It is probably one of the easiest and cheapest modes of advertising a practising physician can adopt, to certify that certain of his unfortunate patients died of Asiatic cholera. If his certificate should happen to be challenged, as was that of a city practitioner yesterday, he can amend his return, and get his name into print along with that of the City Inspector, who is supposed to look after pests and pestilences generally. There happens to be no authenticated cases of cholera in the city. It is a matter of wonder that there is not. Filthy gutters, and unripe or rotten fruit exposed at half price on every street corner, are powerful agencies for the spread of diseases quite as fatal as Asiatic cholera.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

PARDONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

An article appears in the Raleigh *Progress*, of July 25, and another of the 27th, copied in the Times of to-day, stating that the misplaced leniency of the President is making the leading rebels of the State of North Carolina still more defiant and disloyal than before, and that these treacherous leaders who have been pardoned by Gov. Holden's recommendation are now organizing, &c., and that the reckless manner of pardoning the great leaders of the rebellion in North Carolina is exciting the grave apprehensions of the loyal citizens of the State. These statements are founded upon a misapprehension, to say the least, of the real facts. We have before explained the modus operandi of obtaining pardons, and the process through which a petition for pardon has to go. In the course of this process the Attorney-General makes certain recommendations, as also do the Governors of the several Southern States. Attorney-General Speed has recommended for pardon certain petty officials of North Carolina, and private citizens of the twenty-thousand-dollar class. Gov. Holden has recommended certain old politicians, and a few late rebel Generals, for Executive clemency. These recommendations have gone to the President: but whether recommended by the Attorney-General or by Gov. Holden, the President has not acted upon the petitions except in very few cases. The President holds these recommended cases under advisement, and may hereafter, in nearly all instances, grant the pardon; but as yet he has not extended the Executive clemency, and does not intend to until the opportune time shall come, when he can act advisedly and to good purpose. This we state upon authority.

SALES IN FLORIDA SUSPENDED.

The acting Attorney-General, Mr. Ashton, has directed the United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Florida to suspend the sales of confiscated lands, advertised to take place at Jacksonville on the 7th of August, until the arrival of Gov. Marvin in Florida. The object of this order is to enable the District-Attorney to consult with Gov. Marvin in regard to the confiscation cases, and be governed in general in prosecuting the cases by the opinion of the State Executive.

SYMPATHY FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

W. L. Avery, United States Arbitrator at the Cape of Good Hope, transmits to the Interior Department, under date of June 13, a letter from the members of the Mixed Court at that place, relative to the death of the late President Lincoln. The following is a copy of the letter:

Mixed Court Chambers,
Capetown, June 10, 1865.

Dear Sir: We beg to be allowed to convey to you, as our colleague in this court, the expression of the feelings of grief and horror with which we have heard the news of the assassination of the President of the United States. But beyond this we wish to assure you of our deep sympathy with yourself and Mr. Pringle personally, for the loss of a man you so loved and admired.

We have the honor to remain yours very faithfully,
GEORGE FRERE, Judge.
E. HAYARD, Arbitrator.

LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The General Land Office records show that in June, 1865, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven acres were taken up for actual settlement at Traverse City, Mich., under the Homestead Law.

WOOL AND COTTON.

Judge Edmunds, in preparing the census volume on manufactures, which is rapidly progressing, ascertained that in 1860 the wool, raw material, was valued at thirty-six millions five hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The cost of labor, nine millions eight hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars, and the value of the manufactured product was sixty-one millions eight hundred and sixty three thousand and ninety-seven dollars. The value of raw material cotton, was fifty-seven millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars. The cost of labor, twenty-three millions nine hundred and forty thousand one hundred and eight dollars, and the value of the manufactured product was one hundred and fifteen millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars.

BROKERS' SALES.

We mentioned in our last night's dispatch that a committee of New-York brokers had been before the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, asking a reconsideration of the order directing the brokers' tax to be collected. Mr. McCulloch having fully considered the matter with Mr. Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, decides adversely to the application of the committee representing the brokers and bankers of New-York, for a postponement of the collection of taxes on sales for themselves, pending a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and instructions will be issued to the assessors and collectors to proceed as heretofore directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PROMOTIONS.

Maj.-Gen. Augur has received a brevet promotion to Brigadier-General in the regular army, and his Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Taylor, of the Sixth Cavalry, is breveted Colonel in the regular service.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

SELLING OFF.

While the Navy Department sells its surplus articles at auction, the Quartermaster's Department invites sealed proposals for the purchase of its now useless property at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Little Rock, Vicksburgh, Natchez, New-Orleans, and Chattanooga. This includes more than 100 steamboats, about 400 barges of different kinds, many pontoon and canal boats, together with repairing apparatus.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Post-office Department has shown a desire to meet the wants of the business public, by the issue of two new varieties of stamped envelopes, viz: the ordinary letter size, with double-rate six cent stamps, and the official size, bearing single-rate three cent stamps. Heretofore, in sending a letter weighing half an ounce or more, in the letter size government envelopes, it has been necessary to use an adhesive stamp to pay the excess of postage, thus disfiguring the appearance of the envelope and causing an increase of labor in the work of cancelation. So in regard to the official sizes. With an inclosure of less weight than half an ounce, the use of the stamped envelope necessitate the loss of one rate of postage. Both of these inconveniences are obviated by the use of the new envelope, which will soon be for sale at the principal post-offices throughout the country. The envelopes are of a neat appearance, having the embossed stamp in the usual form, the color on the letter size being purple, and that on the official size chocolate.

NOTICE TO PAROLED PRISONERS.

Gen. Gregg, commanding at Lynchburgh, Va., has recently issued an order declaring that the privileges granted by parole consequent on Lee's surrender continue only during good behavior. When a paroled prisoner insults any officer of the government which grants the parole, he forfeits all its benefits and becomes a prisoner of war, liable to be confined at the will of the captor or punished, as a military commission may direct. All paroled men in Lynchburgh are required by the same order to report themselves at headquarters within twenty-four hours, and make known their means of living.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The vessels of the Potomac Flotilla, now dispensed with, have arrived at the Washington Navy-yard. Commander PARKER, in his farewell order, pays a deserved compliment to the officers and men, saying: "'In taking leave of those with whom I have been so long associated, my heart is filled with varied emotions: sorrow at parting; gladness that our beloved country no longer has need of us; and pride—just pride—that when I reflect upon the past, and remember the taking up of torpedoes from the Rappahannock, with the destruction or capture of the whole rebel force engaged in placing them there, thereby making Fredericksburgh a secure base of supplies for Gen. GRANT's vast army; the burning of the schooners at Mattox Creek, under the severe musket-fire of the enemy; and the almost daily expeditions up the creeks and through the swamps of the Northern Neck of Virginia, all requiring skill and nerve, I can truly say, 'The Potomac Flotilla has not been unmindful of the traditional honor and glory of the navy.'"

NO RECEPTIONS.

No visitors were yesterday or to-day received by the President, nor the Cabinet meeting held this morning, owing to his suffering from an attack of sickness of a bilious character.

PARDONS.

It is stated that over one hundred pardons were granted to-day, all of the "twenty thousand dollar" class.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

In the course of the present month the new addition to the government printing office will be completed. Fifteen new steam-power presses are added to the already large establishment. Owing to the extraordinary demands for printing by the War and Treasury Departments, some of the work ordered early last December remains unexecuted. The increased facilities will insure more promptness in the future.

TIRED OF WAITING.

A number of persons prominent in the late rebellion, who had been here several weeks waiting to see the President, have left the city without thus being gratified.

HOSPITALS NEARLY CLEARED.

There are not more than two thousand patients in the various government hospitals in this city and neighborhood. Nearly all of them are now being vacated and the patients concentrated at Armory-square, Douglas and Stanton Hospitals.

DESTITUTION IN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Stafford, Spottsylvania and Orange Counties, Virginia, reports that he found the inhabitants, generally, in a very destitute condition, with no money, and very little of anything aside from the present crops. The corn crop, though not very extensive in acres, will be unusually large in yield. It is thought that more corn will be raised in proportion to the number of acres planted, than was ever before produced in that section of the State. The common people are well satisfied with the termination of the war; and the rebel soldiers who have been longest in the field appear to be best satisfied with the present condition of affairs. The preachers, editors and politicians of the old "States Rights" school are the only ones who still adhere to the idea of Southern independence. In many instances ex-rebel Lieutenants, Captains, Majors and Colonels are engaged in tilling the soil, who, before the war, would have considered such an occupation degrading.

DEATH OF RICHARD HILDRETH.

Sketch of his Life and Literary Labors.

The following letter from Mr. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, announcing the death of RICHARD HILDRETH, the eminent historian, conveys intelligence which is none the less mournful for being not unexpected:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28, 1865.

Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you that this Department has received intelligence from Mr. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE, U. S. Consul-General at Florence, of the death, on the morning of the 11th instant, in that city, of RICHARD HILDRETH, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Trieste.

I will thank you to communicate this sad intelligence to the friends of the deceased. No further intelligence regarding the melancholy event has been received at the department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

Mr. HILDRETH had been in feeble health for many months, and the announcement of his decease had long been expected by his friends in this country; but the bereavement will be felt none the less. As a historian and journalist, and one of the foremost advocates of political and social progress in the world, he was known and admired wherever the English language is read, and will be sincerely mourned far beyond the circle of his intimate personal friends.

He was born in Deerfield, Mass., June 30, 1807. His father was a clergyman of marked abilities, connected with the Congregationalists, but independent in character and opinion, and widely known for the fearless eclecticism of his doctrinal views, and his thorough aversion to sectarian relations. These admirable traits were transmitted to his gifted son, who displayed, throughout the whole of his long and laborious career, the same disregard of mere conventiality and form, and the same indignant opposition to every phase of moral and political oppression. At an early age, Mr. HILDRETH entered Harvard University, where he graduated with high honors in 1826. He immediately commenced the study of law at Newburyport. His literary tastes led him to contribute, while pursuing his legal studies, a series of papers to a magazine in Boston, at that time edited by Mrs. SARAH J. HALE. To these succeeded other articles, which appeared in the *Boston Magazine*, then conducted by the elder WILLIS, and in JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM's *New-England Magazine*. These youthful effusions display correct taste, a very extended field of information, and many of the peculiar traits of thought and opinion that characterize the literary labors of his maturer years. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, and after a brief term of practice in Newburyport, transferred his residence to Boston. There his unusual abilities as a thinker and writer attracted the notice of the publishers of the Boston *Atlas*, then just established, and his services as editor of that paper were secured. Two years afterward ill-health compelled him to resign that position, and he sought relaxation and restoration in a Southern climate, passing about a year and a half on a plantation in Florida. Even while seeking that mental repose which was necessary to his complete recovery, Mr. HILDRETH found it impossible to repress his literary activity. In this retirement he wrote his anti-slavery work, *Archy Moore*, which was republished and favorably received in England, and which was recast and again published in this country, in 1852, under the title of the *White Slave*. He resumed his connection with the Boston *Atlas* in 1836, as Washington correspondent; and in the following year furnished a series of articles to that paper, relative to the movement, then not generally suspected, for the separation of Texas from Mexico, and her annexation to the United States.

Mr. HILDRETH's second literary undertaking was a translation from the French of the "Theory of Legislation." His next publication was a "History of Banks," an argument for the use of free banking with security to bill holders, now adopted in New-York and several other States. It was first published about the time of the great financial disasters of 1837, and passed to a second edition in 1840.

In the latter part of 1838, Mr. HILDRETH resumed his editorial post as an ardent and vigorous advocate of Gen. W. H. HARRISON's claims to the Presidency. He wrote a biography of his favorite candidate, and in the columns of the *Atlas* strongly urged his nomination and contributed largely toward his election. He then for a time abandoned journalism, and in 1840 published, under the title of *Despotism in America* a, volume on the political, economical and social aspects of slavery, to which, in the edition of 1854, was appended a chapter on the legal basis of slavery. In this vigorous and earnest work, the author aimed to present an accurate portrait of slavery under all its aspects, and to picture its tendency to debase and demoralize society. Often bitterly personal, dogmatic and caustic, his uprightness, earnestness, and thorough devotion to the noblest principles of human advancement, commended the book to every unprejudiced reader. No believer in the divine right of walloping niggers ever derived much comfort from its pages.

Mr. HILDRETH also employed his vigorous pen in religious controversy; and his pamphlets, including a letter to Prof. ANDREWS NORTON, of Cambridge, on "Miracles," were contributions to a long and exciting theological discussion in Massachusetts.

But the great work of his life, and the one by which he is most widely known, is his *History of the United States*, in six volumes, the first three of which were issued in New-York, in 1849. The period embraced in this history extends from the discovery of the continent of America to the organization of the government under the Federal Constitution, the next three volumes extending from that period till the end of the sixteenth Congress, in 1821. The whole work was revised by the author, and published in a new ediiton, in 1855. His purpose in preparing this work was, in his own words, to portray the founders of the American nation, "wrapped up in no fine-spun cloaks of excuses and apology, without stilts, buskins, tinsel or bedizenment, in their own proper person, often rude, hard, narrow, superstitious and mistaken, but always earnest, downright, manly, and sincere." This narrative is plain and lucid, but wanting in fervor, graphic power, and picturesque description. A literal and Quaker-like severity characterizes almost every page.

The series of atrocious outrages in Kansas, and the imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, by order of Judge KANE, prompted Mr. HILDRETH to write a book entitled *Atrocious Judges*. This was a volume compiled from Lord CAMPBELL's *Lives of the Chief Justices of England*, and has the title of *Atrocious Judges; Lives of Judges Infamous as Tools of Tyrants and Instruments of Oppression.*

The following is a catalogue of Mr. HILDRETH's works in the order of their publication:

1. The White Slave; or, Memoir of Archy Moore.
2. Banks, Banking and Paper Currencies.
3. Life of Gen. William Henry Harrison.
4. Bentham's Theory of Legislation.
5. Despotism in America: An Inquiry into the Nature, Results and Legal Basis of the Slaveholding System of the United States.
6. Theory of Morals.
7. History of the United States of America.
8. Theory of Politics; An Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments and the Cause and Progress of Political Revolutions.
9. Japan as it Was and Is.
10. Atrocious Judges.

His last editorial engagement was upon the New-York *Tribune*. He was appointed Consul at Trieste by President LINCOLN, and held this post at the time of his death. It was hoped, at the time of his appointment, that a foreign residence would conduce to his restoration; but the powers of nature were already too far exhausted, and he grew worse from month to month until he passed away. He was fifty-eight years of age.

In him the country has lost one of the profoundest thinkers and ablest writers of the age—a man who contributed in a very large degree to the education of the people in the noblest and purest theories and principles of political science.

CONNECTICUT.

Indian Names and Why They are Used—Hotels, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sunday, July 30, 1865.

Connecticut is a State, originally settled by the Yankees, and is now celebrated for ROGER SHERMAN, blue laws, ligneous nutmegs, and hams; peddlers of tin, in the South; peddlers of clocks in the Provinces; onions, pretty girls, "pulling wool" over BARNUM's eyes, and hotels, *sui generis*. I might add, that in selecting a title for a bank, a hotel, or any conspicuous enterprise, or place, Connecticut runs to the Indian dialect, as readily as a new-fledged duck takes to water. But Connecticut can be pardoned for this. She has her eminent example. The Government of the United States, having about blotted out the original savages, is in a fit of remorse, consecrating every public movement by the barbarous and diabolical system of preserving the unearthly titles of the extirpated barbarians. Why should Connecticut falter?

Mr. WELLES is reported to be jovial, facetious, and amiable. Mr. Assistant FOX is energetic, enterprising, and classical in his tastes. Why should not they run into "Indian" horribles, as well as the rest? They have built a lot of marine anomalies, called "double-enders," all of them christened with Indian cognomens. I notice that two of them, infected by their Indianic infusion, are about to have a vapory battle, right away, and either ISHERWOOD or DICKERSON is to be left tomahawked and scalped on the field, in pleasing harmony with Indian customs. You observe that I avoid the names of the combatants. I remember that one begins with A, and I think that the other begins with I, but that is as far as I dare to go; and I wouldn't swear to that much, even. And this custom of Indian titles so prevails here, in Connecticut, that it is impossible to name objects of interest, without first serving an apprenticeship in the buffalo country, so that you could talk Snake, Crow-feet, Arapahoe, Sac, Fox, Comanche, and all that.

I remember being all bewildered when the government first began to turn out its flock of Indian seabirds, double-enders included. It was no use. To remember one of the names, much less repeat it, was out of the question. I abandoned the attempt in solemn despair. One day I asked the name of a new double-ender in Boston Harbor. My inquiry was of a sea captain. "That is the *Sassy-cuss*," said the Captain. I was at home there; and I pointed out the *Sassy-cuss*, numerous times, to both sexes and all ages. For once, I *knew* the name of a war ship. It was a little odd, to be sure; but Mr. Bull had his *Teaser*, and his *Boxer*, and his *Bull-dog*, and why should we not have our *Sassy-cuss?*

HOTELS.

Here I am at "The Pequot." I left the "Wadawanock" (something like that) yesterday. I was at the "Wauregan" the other day, and at the "Pawcatuck" the other day, and so it goes; nothing but Indian, Indian, Indian. A "double-ender" was invented to run, one end first or the other end first, and make no difference; and these Indian dialectic brambles are similar, for which ever end comes out of your mouth first, is of no sort of consequence. It is all good Indian and—nothing else. Hotels, as a general rule, are operated on a simple system here, truly original and Connecticutian. When a house, of some size, becomes uninhabitable for civilized people, it is leased, a rum-hole put in the cellar, and an Indian title put upon a sign, outside. This constitutes a "hotel," in Connecticut. A man of practical experience, lodging in one of them, always invokes safety in prayer, before getting to bed, because, if the house don't tumble down before morning, it can only be from a special interposition of Divine Providence.

HOTEL FIXINGS.

But Connecticut hotel-keepers pride themselves, justly, on one thing—they give you a feather bed invariably. It may be live geese feathers, or not; but of the feathers you may *feel* assured, (in July,) and of their *live* qualities there never would be a doubt. A mattress, in a Connecticut "hotel," is simply out of the question. A Connecticuter would despair of keeping his hotel, even with the rum-hole in the cellar and the Indian title, without the feather bed of half a century ago. This is literally true of the genuine Connecticut managed "hotels" of to-day. They are a disgrace to the honest old farmer's "inn"—to the enterprise and intelligence of the State—and are a full quarter of a century behind Springfield, right on their borders.

PROGRESS.

It will take a long time to "settle" Connecticut. Her people are "smart," her resources very fair, but she is antique—behind the times. Her old times of prosperity have laid down on her, and are smothering her. She is to-day Yankee, in its most objectionable aspect. Norwich is energetic. Norwich is just coming out from the chrysalis state. But Norwich is thirteen miles, by sinuous river, above New-London—a world-harbor. Stonington is dead—a pretty place, but Sunday appearing seven days in the week. Westerly, struggling against the lack of a harbor, is showing Connecticut pluck, and Connecticut genius and enterprise, in signal prosperity. Mystic is the gem of the State. Neither New-York nor Massachusetts can, to-day, offer the peer of Mystic. New-London and Stonington are old and wealthy places, made by the whale. The business done at your Washington Market would beat either of them any day in the week. Mystic has numerous steamers, ships, barges, brigs and schooners, lying at her wharves to-day, that would be the admiration of STEERS, if he was living and could see them. Sharp as my spleen is against the stupid antiquity of Connecticut, in the main, if you will but come to the little place of Mystic, I will guarantee you will see the recuperative intelligence and genius of Connecticut in that little, unpretending town. Small as it is, and insignificant as it is, Mystic is the representative centre of what Connecticut is to be. Connecticut is not dead, but sleepeth.

L. R. S.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Kirby Smith not Captured by the Mexicans—The Whole Story a Canard—Kirby Hard Up for Money—Great Conflagration in Galveston—Movements of Cortinas.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 31.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 30.

The *Magenta* has arrived with New-Orleans dates to the 25th, the Seventh Minnesota and a portion of the Sixth Minnesota Infantry, and the Second Massachusetts Battery. The major portion of the Sixth Minnesota previously arrived on another steamer.

The story that Gen. KIRBY SMITH was taken prisoner with his forty companions, by the Mexican Government, turns out to be untrue.

The New-Orleans *Times'* Brownsville correspondent, who received the information from one of CORTINAS' staff, says: "I now learn that a young man who was formerly Aid-de-Camp on MAGRUDER's staff, has just arrived at Matamoras from Monterey, and that he pronounces the whole story a canard. He said the party had no artillery, rifles or train; that they were unmolested by Federal or Mexican authority, and that they arrived at Monterey in safety. He also says KIRBY SMITH was hard up for money, and was compelled to borrow $300 from a gentleman named PRESTON, at Monterey. After a few days rest, Gen. SMITH and his party pushed on for the City of Mexico."

The same correspondent, writing on the 16th, says: "A merchant train of one hundred and fifty wagons, accompanied by an escort of 80 Mexican troops, left Matamoras yesterday for Monterey. It will hardly get through safely, as CORTINAS has gone in person to feel for it, and a Mexican guard will not prove very reliable when menaced by danger, particularly when menaced by CORTINAS, who is dreaded by troops of whatever nation.

The famous Foreign Legion, commanded by Baron BARNEY O'BRIEN, a French-Irish soldier of fortune, left Matamoras, a few days since, for Tampico. The Legion was composed of scoundrels and convicts from almost every nation of Europe, and it is said they were withdrawn from Matamoras to prevent desertion, as fully one-half the number originally stationed over the river ran away. There are now no foreign troops at Matamoras. The garrison consists of about 3,000 inefficient Mexicans.

New-Orleans papers inform us that Gen. SLAUGHTER is in Havana. A gentleman told me yesterday that he saw that speculative warrior in Matamoras two weeks ago. Like JEFF. DAVIS, SLAUGHTER is now universally execrated by former friends. Col. FORD, who is universally beloved, as SLAUGHTER is execrated, is running a livery stable in Matamoras.

CORTINAS had skirmished with the French pickets and wounded several, and succeeded in taking their post.

The *Times* learns from a private letter of the 21st inst. that the Tremont House and a large portion of the City of Galveston had been burned. So great was the conflagration it became necessary to call upon the military for assistance. By their efforts it was finally extinguished.

Late intelligence from Texas states that Col. W. B. LOWERY, late of the Confederate States, charged with assisting in pulling down the United States flag at Millican recently, was undergoing a trial at Houston. The *Telegraph* hopes the Court will show clemency to the accused.

Gen. STANDWATER, principal Chief of the Cherokees, publishes in the Clarksville *Standard* an appeal to the people of Texas for bread for the Indians. The *Standard* says the people of Fannin, Lamar and Red River have responded very generously to the appeal.

From Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

GOV. SMITH has appointed Dr. GEO. NICHOLSON, of Northfield, late Surgeon of the Thirteenth Vermont Regiment, Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Hon. GEORGE W. BAILEY, of Montpelier.

The commencement exercises of the University of Vermont are now in full progress. President SMITH of Dartmouth College delivered an able oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society this afternoon.

An unusual number of Alumni are present, as well as a number of distinguished strangers, among whom are Prof. POMEROY, of the University of New-York; Hon. J. L. A. FELLOWS and GEORGE S. DENISON, of New-Orleans.

Robberies at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The *Bulletin* says:

"We learn that yesterday, at the bathing hour at Cape May, several heavy robberies were perpetrated, and the thieves escaped. It is said a boarder at Congress Hall lost $3,000 in money and jewelry. Col. FENLIN, proprietor of the "Cottage by the Sea," was robbed of $1,000 in cash. Another gentleman, visitor to the island, was robbed of $1,700. The perpetrators of these robberies cut the telegraph wires, and made their escape from the island."

Rumored Arrest of John H. Surratt.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

A man supposed to be JOHN H. SURRATT, one of the conspirators implicated in the asssssination of President LINCOLN, arrived here in manacles, and under a proper guard, in the morning train from Pittsburgh, and left for Washington in the Northern Central train at noon to-day. He was arrested somewhere in Texas.

Murder of a Provost-Marshal.

BEDFORD, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 1.

JACOB CROUSE, late Deputy Provost-Marshal, was shot dead in the street to-day by JOHN P. REED, a lately returned Canada refugee. His brother, MINGEL REED, who has been in the rebel army, was also engaged in the affray. They have been arrested and lodged in jail. Great exitement prevails.

Serenade.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Col. THOMAS, Collector of this Port, and Mr. WALBROW, Postmaster, were serenaded to-night by a large number of their friends, in honor of their reappointment.

The Siamese Twins Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Grateful for past favors at your hands, we beg again to trespass upon your kindness and liberality. Our names are not entirely unknown to the American public. In former years we were received everywhere with flattering and substantial compliments, and after several most successful tours through the cities of the United States, we retired to the privacy of our country homes, where we had hoped to spend the remainder of our days in the quiet enjoyment of domestic felicity, blessed as we then were with ample fortunes for ourselves and our families. But time has wrought a sad change. The ravages of civil war have swept away our fortunes, and we are again forced to appear in public. Remembering, as we do, with the profoundest gratitude, the liberality of our adopted country, we have arranged to appear on public exhibition in the Northern cities, commencing early in August next, accompanied by several of our children, and we shall hope to meet then thousands of our old friends of *lang syne.*

With sincere regard, we subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,
CHANG and ENG,
Siamese Twins.

SURRY COUNTY, N. C., July 25, 1865.

The Reception to Gen. McLaughlin's Massachusetts Brigade.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. J. M. TUCKER, commanding, and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. CHARLES D. BROWN, commanding, arrived here to-night from Washington, and were escorted to the Battery Barracks by Col. HOWE, Military State Agent, where they were well provided with a hot supper.

The regiments will remain at the Battery until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when they will parade in light marching order and form on Broadway, right resting on Bowling-green. At 11 o'clock, Brig.-Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN will take command, and the brigade, headed by the brigade band, (which accompanies them home,) and escorted by the sons of Massachusetts, will march up Broadway to Union-square, where they will halt and receive refreshments furnished from the Lion Brewery, and resume the march to the Battery.

On arriving at the Barracks they will be received by the sons and daughters of Massachusetts, when dinner will be served in the large dining-room of the barracks. Major-Gens. BURNSIDE and SICKLES will be present and address the troops at the dinner, which will be presided over by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the State Agent of Massachusetts.

After the ceremonies at the Barracks, the brigade will take up its line of march for the Providence boats, whence they will embark for home.

The brigade is the old original brigade of Gen. MCLAUGHLIN, and has the old brigade flag, under which the have always fought during the recent campaign in front of Petersburgh and Richmond, and which has never been carried by any other commander. Gen. MCLAUGHLIN is accompanied by Brevet Major H. L. SWORDS, Aid-de-Camp.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment is now composed of a consolidation of the veterans of the Fifty-seventh (of which Gen. MCLAUGHLIN was the original Colonel,) and the veterans of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts.

The Twenty-ninth Regiment is composed of the veterans of the Twenty-ninth and the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments.

All sons and daughters of Massachusetts and New-England are cordially invited to be present at the Battery Barracks at 1 o'clock, as this will probably be the last occasion which may occur to pay a merited tribute to our returning heroes.

It is expected that our citizens and storekeepers on Broadway will put out their flags on this occasion.

Base Ball.

MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A grand match for the championship between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Mutual, of New-York, will be played on the Mutual's grounds at Hoboken on the 3d inst., (Thursday,) at 3 P. M. This will be one of the most interesting matches of the season.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, "Our Dolly," who has been down South show-acting all alongshore, arrived here last night in the steamer *Empire City*.

Mrs. MOWATT RITCHIE has been engaged by the manager of the Boston Theatre, to appear there next season, in the series of characters in which she won so much reputation ten years ago.

ILLNESS OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.—We regret to learn that Major-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been for some time past seriously unwell at his home on the Hudson River, Ulster County. He has been again attacked with malarious fever, first contracted during MCCLELLAN's campaign on the Peninsula, at the close of which he was compelled to succumb for a brief season. Having given his physicians barely time to check the disease, he hurried to the field, where fresh fatigues and exposures left him again at the mercy of his foe. This was at the close of SHERMAN's Atlanta campaign, in which he participated, but as there was still work to be done, he was soon again at his post of duty. The insidious disease, heretofore only temporarily checked, has again assailed him, but the gallant General has now leisure to battle with him effectively, and it is to be hoped that in the atmosphere of his home, surrounded by friends, and all necessary care and attention, he may soon be restored to health.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest upon the body of ARCHIBALD MATHEWS, who committed suicide in Greenwood Cemetery on Saturday evening last. The evidence proved that he had of late been much depressed in spirits, in consequence of his inability to work, on account of the weakness of his eyes. Not wishing to be a burden on any one, he concluded to end his existence. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by shooting himself while laboring under temporary aberration of the mind. His last request, in a letter to his son, that he be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, where he ended his earthly career, was complied with.

THE KINGS COUNNY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The investigation into the circumstances relative to the alleged awarding of contracts to Mr. CORBON, one of the highest bidders for furnishing the County institutions with flour, instead of to the lowest bidder, was continued before the Supervisors' committee yesterday, when it appeared that the original bids had been lost. There is, therefore, no official evidence in regard to the matter. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to show that the lowest bidders were the Messrs. BURLING. The committee will continue the investigation on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon—the business being the election of officers for the County Institutions. Dr. A. J. WILLETTS was chosen as Physician of the Jail and Dr. JOHN L. ZABRISKIE was reëlected as Physician of the Penitentiary. A motion to elect a Keeper of the Penitentiary was laid over, in consequence of charges brought against the present occupant, Mr. McNEILLY. The subject was referred to the Penitentiary Committee for report. Mr. GILBERT HICKS was reëlected Storekeeper of the Almshouse, after which the board adjourned until next Tuesday.

MR. SMITH J. EASTMAN.—This gentleman, who, as alleged, left the country some weeks since, with a considerable amount of money belonging to other people, has recently been heard from. Mr. GEORGE W. PARSONS, who was Mr. EASTMAN's legal adviser, pursued him to Europe, and on his arrival in France, ascertained that he was in Lyons. He went to that city and found him in one of the lunatic asylums. Mr. PARSONS states these facts in a letter to Mr. J. W. LEVEREDGE, of this city, but gives no details as to his condition, or the reasons of his confinement in such an institution.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The board held a regular meeting last evening and did some routine business, among which was the organization of a new public school, to be known as No. 29, which is intended to relieve the overcrowded condition of Nos. 8 and 15. The house is to be located at the corner of Amity and Columbia streets. A committee was appointed to select a corps of male and female teachers.

Williamsburgh.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—About 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the office of Mr. WM. W. ARMFIELD, coal merchant, in First-street, between South Sixth and South Seventh streets, E. D., was visited by burglars, who entered in the rear of the building, and drilled the iron safe in a scientific manner, after which they laid a fuse of about six feet, and succeeded in blowing open the safe. The noise of the explosion was heard at the South Seventh-street ferry. The amount of plunder obtained was very small—not sufficient to pay for the trouble, and Mr. ARMFIELD says if the burglars will return the papers relating to his mother's will, he will not feel bad about the small amount of cash missing.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MAN DROWNED AT THE SOUTH SEVENTH-STREET FERRY.—The body of the man who was drowned on Monday evening while attempting to lease the ferry-boat *Auzona* before she was chained to the bridge, was recovered yesterday forenoon at the foot of South Eighth-street. His name is JOHN SHERLIN, 47 years of age, a native of Ireland. He resided in Conselgea-street, between Ewen and Leonard, Eastern District, and was employed as a cutter in a tailoring establishment in New-York. Coroner BARRETT last night held an inquest at the late residence of deceased. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A UNITED STATES SEAMAN.—On Monday night a seaman named CHARLES L. WORMELL, belonging to the United States ship *Ino*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, went to Williamsburgh, (south side,) to take on board ship another man; but when entering the boat, it is alleged, WORMELL fell off the plankway backward, and broke his neck, dying almost instantly. Coroner BARRETT sent the body to the Marine Hospital, where he will hold an examination to-day. Deceased was a native of Maine.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE PEACH CROP.—In all parts of the State of New-Jersey the peach crop promises to be larger this year than has been for many years past. Large orchards, which were set out three years ago in Hunterdon, Morris and other counties, bear for the first time this season, and the fruit is reported to be of the finest quality. During the past three weeks, dealers in Washington Market have traversed the peach-growing section of the State, and have bought the fruit on the trees at a large price, so as not to fail in filling their orders with parties in Albany, Saratoga, Boston and other Northern cities, from which the demand, thus far, is unusually large. As yet there are but very few peaches coming from New-Jersey, the fruit requiring about two weeks more time to ripen, when it will be fit for the market. The favorite peach with the masses is known as the "Harvest John," which is good sized, with heavy red cheek, having a most delightful flavor. For table desert it is considered superior to the "Malacatoon," the latter being very juicy, and generally used for preserving, in connection with what is known in New-Jersey as the "Morris Whites." In Somerset County, Mr. STRYKER has an orchard of 8,000 peach trees, which were set out four years ago. This year there is scarcely a tree but is laden with fruit, and a mile around the atmosphere is charged with the perfume of the peach. He will probably realize over $5,000 from the sale of his fruit this year, which will be an ample remuneration for his time and labor. Within the few years past a number of distillers have bought up large quantities of the peach for the purpose of making peach brandy, and have made a snug sum out of the operation. The flavor appears to be pleasing with the masses, and the sales have been ready and the price large. This year the distillers in New-Jersey will do a large business, having taken heavy orders for the brandy. During the past week a train of fifteen or twenty freight cars, laden with Delaware peaches, have arrived in Jersey City for the New-York market. The fruit is unusually large this year, and the sales thus far have been very great. The best fruit is sold for $2,50 and upward per basket; but in a few days it will be down to $1,75, and when the Jersey crop arrives peaches will be within the reach of everybody.

A WAR RECORD.—Some of the residents on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, claim that more volunteers have been sent to the war on that street, between Van Vorst and Barrow streets, a distance of three blocks, than has been furnished within the same limits from any other locality. The total number of men that have gone out to the war was 82. Of the above the following have been commissioned for meritorious conduct: G. S. Russel, Fifth New-Jersey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. As Captains—Wm. Hillier, Seventh; E. Kissam, Ninth; Fred. Farrier, Tenth: J. H. Onslow, Seventh; John G. Langston, Eighth; Chauncey Holt, Fortieth; Samuel Craig, First Cavalry; Peter G. Van Winkle, Third Cavalry; Peter Duffy' Serrel's Engineer Regiment, New-York; Daniel Madden, Seventy-ninth New-York; George H. Farrier, Twenty-first New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, the President, Alderman EARLE, in the chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. Six ballots were had for City Printer without a choice. The rival papers are the *Standard*, Democrat, and the *Times*, Republican. The board adjourned for two weeks.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "these are published by the writers to serve their own interest."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and malaria it produces, *you* should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which Nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing, the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced, are invited to give the BITTERS trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude, its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Biokrene Strengthens the Mind by strengthening the nerves. Hypochondriacs receive immediate relief from it. Its effects are permanent. For dyspepsia it is the one thing needful. Ladies in feeble health will find it the safest and most general of all tonics. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Excellent Preparations of Dr. Chapin, by the use of which he gained so great a popularity in the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, and palpitation of the heart, and all diseases arising from indigestion and torpid liver, was none other than what is now put up under the name of *Red Jacket Stomach Bitters.*

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, also side-board and parlor safes, for silver-plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Schilberg's German Ointment. Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-street. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

FARLESS—GREEN.—At Old Bridge, Middlesex County, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr. Rouse, GEORGE E. FARLESS, of New-York City, and FRANCONIA, daughter of Richard L. Green, Esq., of Old Bridge.

LYMAN—TREDWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, Mr. E. H. R. LYMAN and Miss C. A. TREDWAY, both of Brooklyn.

SEECOMB—TURNER.—In Rochester, N. H., on Thursday, July 27, by Rev. Prescott Fay, EDWARD A. SEECOMB, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARY C. TURNER, daughter of the late Louis Turner.

TRYON—COLE.—In Monroe, Mich., on Tuesday, July 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. N. Mattoon, LL. D., FRANK W. TRYON, of New-York, and HATTIE F. COLE, of the former city.

WILLIAMS—WALDORF.—On Wednesday, July 12, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 34th-st., by Rev. Peter Stryker, HARRY M. WILLIAMS and LIBBIE WALDORF, all of this city.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, GEORGE W. BALDWIN, son of Gabriel M. and Elizabeth Baldwin, and son-in-law of the late John Doyle, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Nelson-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLIFFORD.—In Providence, on Thursday, July 27, Mrs. MARIAN CLIFFORD, widow of the late Lewis W. Clifford, M. D.

CONOVER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, MARY E., wife of L. V. Conover, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Union-st., Melrose, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CRAGIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, after a short and severe illness, IDA B., daughter of Charles A. and Lucy S. Cragin, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 350 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—On Monday, July 31, JULIA A., wife of Clinton Hitchcock, and youngest daughter of the late U. B. Scribner.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 64 East 26th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 3½ P. M.

JACKSON.—At Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., on Saturday, July 29, ANNIE M., daughter of Hiram B. and Elvira C. Jackson, of this city, aged 3 years, 3 months and 2 days.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 31, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. DEBORAH S., wife of Capt. Thomas Rose, in the 63d year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 90 Congress-st.

☞ Newport and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

SAMANOS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, A. A. SAMANOS.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WOOD.—At Upper Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, JACOB B. WOOD, late of Staten Island, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church at Tappan, on Friday morning, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Train, by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, leaves Jersey City at 9:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Tappan at 4 P. M., arriving at Jersey City at 5:30 o'clock.

WHITTEMORE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 1, FRANK CLEMENTS, son of Edward A. and Mary W. Whittemore, aged 12 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Astoria, L. I., this day, (Wednesday,) the 2d inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock.

WHITMORE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, July 28, of cholera infantum, ORRIN H., only child of the late Orrin H. and Hattie B. Whitmore.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, at his late residence, No. 11 University-place, WALTER N. WIGGINS, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on the 8 o'clock train Thursday morning. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George Gerard, the Consul of the United States at St. Helena, of the death, on the 6th day of June last, at that port, of WALTER NICKERSON, a citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a seaman on board the bark *Gazette*, of New-Bedford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS.

I.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to Time Tables, Time and Distance Indicators, Railway Maps, together with Important Rules for Railway Travelers, in reference to Purchasing their Tickets, Checking their Baggage, &c., &c., &c.

II.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, President of the Hudson River and New-York and Harlem Railways, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.

III.—TOURIST GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL WATERING-PLACES—Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Saratoga Springs, Newport, Adirondack Mountains, Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch, Schooley's Mountains, Avon Springs, Bedford Springs, West Point, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, Catskill Mountains, &c., &c., &c.

IV.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal Railways of the country, the different towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through route to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Montreal, La Crosse, Cincinnati, Portland, St. Johns, Halifax, Goderich, &c., together with all information in reference to the readiest, easiest and most pleasant way of traveling throughout the United States and Canadas.

V.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the trains, stations, distances and connections, together with information of much value to every railway traveler, each important railway being represented by map.

VI.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Western Railways and Eastern Markets; Illinois Central Railway; Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson River Railway; Central Pacific Railway of California; Great Western Railway of Illinois; Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railways; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railway; Telegraph Line from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco; Table of Distances from New-York to Salt Lake City; Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, &c., &c.

VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—This Life is but a Game of Cards; In a Trance, or a Night's Lodging in Paris; The Old Secesh Farmer; The Game of Poker—Going it Blind; Obeying Orders; The Marquis of Waterford and the Railway Proprietors; The Darkey who Preferred the Opera; Have we any Sir Walter Scotts Among us! &c., &c.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE, For sale upon all the principal railways of the United States and the Canadas, and at all the principal book, periodical and news depots.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
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General office for the sale of Appleton's Railway Guide for the Eastern States, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston.

INCOME TAX.
THE INTERNAL REVENUE.
THE DAILY TRIBUNE FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2
TRIPLE SHEET,
contains full lists of incomes above $5,000,
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, FOR 1864,
A large portion of which have not hitherto been made public.
PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A GOOD BOOK FOR HOT WEATHER.
THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN gives complete directions for "HOME TREATMENT" in all diseases of men, women and children: Heart, lungs, stomach, skin, nerves, fever, ague, rheumatism, neuralgia, bowel complaints, cancer, eyes, ears, throat, ulcers, tumors, scrofula, and should be read by all. 300 illustrations, 800 pages. Postpaid by mail for $4. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. New-York.

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VALUABLE WORKS.
JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION. Part 34. Containing Papers on Mineral Oils as Fuel for Steamships. By Capt J. N. SELWYN, R. N.
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PRECIOUS STONES, GEMS AND PRECIOUS METALS. By C. W. KING, M. A. 1 vol, 8vo.
THE NEW-YORK CROTON AQUEDUCT. By J. SCHRAMKE. 1 vol. 4to.
For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.
THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS
a Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the Life of Commodore Vanderbilt, with a phrenological delineation of character.
For sale at publisher's prices, by the
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 113 and 121 Nassau-st.

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50,000 pleasure travelers,
50,000 business travelers,
can be supplied with
50,000 APPLETON'S RAILROAD GUIDES,
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Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.,; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

KEROSENE COOKING-STOVES,
No. 206 Pearl-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Anywhere in the neighborhood of Union or Madison squares, by a small private family. The advertiser will either buy or rent. Address, with location, terms, &c., E. N. N., Box No. 4,111 New-York Post-office.

PATENT AMERICAN STEEL SHIRT COLLARS, enameled white, $5, $7 and $9 per dozen. Mailed on receipt of price and size, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25.
BILLON & FOGGAN, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.
STUDIO VAULT,
OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,
ARTISTS' STUDIES,
AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.
Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (ROOM NO. 20,) THIRD FLOOR, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS—YOUR TRUSTEES hereby inform and notify you, that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot, for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following ($81,500) of said Mortgage Bonds, viz., numbers:

42, 85, 129, 131, 134, 147, 161, 181, 192, 193, 214, 302, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310, 347, 356, 400, 408, 447, 498, 530, 534, 544, 595, 640, 683, 690, 694, 703, 704, 737, 761, 835, 848, 898, 902, 931, 935, 954, 958, 1024, 1066, 1217, 1324, 1347, 1374, 1377, 1383, 1454, 1491, 1516, 1518, 1532, 1547, 1572, 1647, 1649, 1790, 1840, 1851, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2106, 2113, 2188, 2189, 2195, 2204, 2247, 2250, 2288, 2295, of $1,000 each; 2445, 2447, 2449, 2453, 2461, 2568, 2621, 2628, 2629, 2635, 2648, of $500 each.

The holders of the Bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the Bonds to us, at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above Bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1865. The next payment will be due October, 1865.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE—PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT ON the 12th inst., a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 10 o'clock A. M. JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

CARD.
BRYAN VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. — MONTHLY STATEMENT, under the 34th section of the National Currency Act, of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts for month ending July 31, 1865	$1,400,641
Average amount of Specie for month ending July 31, 1865	30,434
Average amount of other Lawful Money for month ending July 31, 1865	405,265
Average amount of Circulation late Irving Bank	13,300
Average amount of Deposits	1,303,527
Average amount of Circulation	
Amount due this Bank available to redeem Circulating Notes	

Five-cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled. } *State of New-York, County of New-York.*—I, DAVID V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DAVID V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of August, 1865. THOS. P. O'KEEFE, Notary Public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
JULY 29, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, entitled "An act to enable the Trustee for the stockholders and creditors of 'the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany,' and the Receiver of the Bank of Albany, to apply and dispose of the property and funds yet remaining under such trust, and to close up such trust," passed Feb. 27, 1865, all persons having circulating notes or bills of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Albany, are hereby notified and required to present the same for redemption to JACOB H. TEN EYCK, sole acting Trustee, or to ADAM VAN ALLEN, Receiver of the Bank of Albany, at the First National Bank, in the City of Albany, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1865.
J. H. TEN EYCK, Trustee.
ALBANY, March 3, 1865. mh8-law6m

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election, for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE
bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.
Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

WILLIAM J. SHREVE, NO. 35 WALL-ST., offers for sale:
25 shares Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.
$10,000 Monroe Co. Bonds.
$10,000 Jersey City Bonds.
150 shares American Telegraph.
100 shares Russian Ex. Telegraph.
100 shares Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad.
200 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at the office of the company, No. 126 Maiden-lane, New-York, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: John G. Williams, Geo. H. White, D. G. Scofield, H. W. Potter, Samuel Engle. At a meeting of the new Board of Trustees, subsequently held, Geo. H. White was elected President, John G. Williams, Treasurer, and James S. Creamer, Secretary.
JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.
The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND,
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1. WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax; out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place. A. BOODY, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
THE FIRM OF PALMER AND DE FOREST is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
F. H. PALMER,
B. L. DE FOREST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

ROW-BOAT 14 FEET LONG FOR SALE.—Inquire of J. H. LAWRENCE, No. 4 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 3d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined, and bungs sealed.

2,500 Bags RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:
1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, are required to send in full-chop samples of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

Bids may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

Skimmings will not be accepted.

Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in Currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

SALE OF CONNECTICUT STATE BONDS.

TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1865, at noon, for the purchase of two millions of dollars of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, or so much thereof as may be determined by the Treasurer of the State on said day.

The Bonds will be issued under authority of and subject to the provisions of the laws of July 14 and 21, 1865, published herewith.

A deposit of ten per cent. of the amount bid will be required as guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of puchase, and notice of award to successful bidders will be given on determination thereof.

A further payment of forty per cent. of the purchase money will be required on the 21st day of August, and on the 30th day of August the balance of fifty per cent. shall become due and payable.

Receipts will be given on payment of the above installments on which interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. from the date thereof until the 1st day of October, 1865, on which day the Bonds will be dated and delivered on return of the receipts properly indorsed.

The entire bonded debt of the State will probably not exceed ten millions of dollars, inclusive of the above loan. This, therefore, will be the last opportunity of investing in bonds of the State by original purchase, and the exemption from taxation by the State or local authorities makes them the most desirable investment now offered to our citizens.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS.

SECTION 1. To enable the Treasurer of this State to liquidate the temporary indebtednes of the State, bonds of the State of Connecticut may be issued for the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable on the first days of October and April, of each year, at the Treasury office at Hartford, in this State, with the principal payable in twenty years from date, which bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer, sealed with his official seal, countersigned by the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and registered in his office; the said bonds may be for the respective sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars each, and they shall be made payable to order, or bearer, and be transferable by delivery.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of this State shall cause to be prepared the bonds and coupons authorized to be issued under this act, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, advertise and sell the same. *Provided*, that he may reject such bids, or portions thereof, as he may deem to be not for the interests of the State; *and also provided*, that no bonds shall be sold at less than par value thereof.

Approved, July 14, 1865.

AN ACT IN ADDITION.

SEC. 1. That the Bonds of the State of Connecticut which shall be issued under the act to which this act is in addition, shall be and remain exempt from taxation by or under State or Municipal authority.

GABRIEL W. COITE, Treasurer.
Approved, July 21, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, (rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Aug. 12, 1865, for the supply of

2,031 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
594 tons cast-iron curved pipe, 6 feet internal diameter.
6 tons cast-iron straight pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

☞ All proposals must have the words "Proposal for cast-iron pipe," also the name of the parties proposing, and the date of presentation indorsed on the envelope.

Blank forms for the proposals and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—FISHER AMES FISHER and SETH S. BARNES, plaintiffs, against SMITH J. EASTMAN and ——— STEVENSON, composing the firm of "Eastman & Co.," defendants.—U. S. Int. Rev. stamp 50c., cancelled.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars, with interest from June 20th, 1865, beside costs.

RICHARD C. UNDERHILL,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

Take notice, that the complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of June, in the year 1865.

je28-law6wW R. C. UNDERHILL, Pl'ffs' Att'y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—OTHNIEL B. PHELPS, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER; also, one of the late firm of STONE, McKEE & CO.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before His Honor R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.

CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.—HARMAN PARKER, of the Town of Williamstown, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor individually, and one of the late firm of PHELPS & PARKER.

Notice first published July 19, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, on the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock P.M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. CROMWELL & MUNROE,
Dated July 19, 1865. Attorneys, Camden, N. Y.
jy19-law10wW

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., will receive the above reward.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 121 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27½ in. diameter; stroke, 26½ in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.

BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.

This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.

This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels.

It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.

Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.

Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH,
JOHN MARSH,
THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:

3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.

Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, at the warehouse corner of 18th and F sts., a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	486 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Bedsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION. A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a complete assortment of men's, women's, misses' and childrens' wear.

Also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues and samples are now ready.

At private sale a full assortment of Winter goods.

WANTED—AN OFFICE IN, OR IN THE VIcinity of Wall-st., from South to Pearl. Ground floor preferred. Address W, Box No. 573 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, in city or country, as infant's nurse; is a first-class nurse; can bring up children by the bottle; is also a good seamstress; would do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE would like to find a situation for a first-class lady's maid; one who is competent to fulfill her duties in every way; can be highly recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 65 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT North of Ireland girl, in city or country, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as cook and seamstress; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or general housework; prefers a good home to high wages. Call at No. 625 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOMAN as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook; is a good washer and ironer; also, to do light housework in a small family; best of references. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN willing and able to work, for general housework of a small family; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a small private family as waitress; best city reference given. Apply at No. 173 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron by a capable girl. May be seen on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at residence of present employer, No. 276 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a private family. Call at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man of small family; understands his business; care of hot and cold graperies, green-house, and the propagating of plants in general; also, the laying out and ornamenting of new grounds, &c.; has long experience in the above; fair wages expected; his employer whom he has just left can be seen at any time in the city. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, without family; the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; the best of reference; can take charge of any gentleman's place. A lodge preferred. Address A. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A HEAD GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; is a good landscape florist and propagator; would take charge of the farm and dairy as a whole, and board the hands; his services would be invaluable to parties about purchasing a place; references reliable and satisfactory. Address C. T. C., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also, greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Address M. C., in care of J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; the country preferred; is a good hand at horses and harness and carriages, and can turn his hand to do many kinds of jobs around the place, and not afraid of work; is sober, honest and industrious; the best of reference. Address M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, to take care of horses and do plain gardening, and make himself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best references; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man that thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of references; can take care of a horse and drive if required. Address J. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in the city or country; is a good groom and careful driver, and will be found willing and obliging; is sober, honest and industrious; the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARrived from Dubin, a situation as butler, waiter or porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, P. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant porter or groom, and make himself generally useful, with a gentleman in the country; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or groom in city or country; understands gardening; has good city reference. Address B. W. B., Box 193 No. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady Protestant man, as waiter; has the best city references; seven years and a half in his last situation; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or gardener; got no objection to the country; best of reference from my last employer. Address J. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young man; always in farming business; can milk and do all kinds of business. Address J. N., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man, as gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; can make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND ON AN invalid or imbecile gentleman; has had long experience; best city reference. Address R. F., Box No. 211 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, (AN AMERICAN,) would like to get a situation with some respectable farmer on a fruit or grain farm in New-York State. Address, for one week, J. S. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—WANTED, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail hardware store, by a young man who has had one year's experience in the business. Address CLERK, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL, progressive farmer, to take charge of a small farm and show laborers how to work; one who has an energetic, capable wife, and but few or no children will be preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 to-day, or 7 and 9 this evening, at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av. Also a farm laborer who can milk, drive and take good care of horses.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MARried man, without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman; German preferred. Apply to HAMPDEN, Room No. 7, No. 155 Broadway, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS DENTIST WANTS TWO young men, to whom he will teach Dentistry gratis. It is a rare chance, seldom offered. Applicants will state age, profession, and if able to support themselves for six months. Address DENTIST, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE PAPER business, thoroughly posted and a good salesman, and who understands book-keeping; all communications confidential. State salary required and where last employed to PAPER, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL (PROTESTANT PREferred) to do the work in a small family near Newark, N. J.; must understand the care of milk and butter. Apply on Thursday, Aug. 3, at No. 24 Beekman-st., second floor.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CLOTH-HOUSE; ONE who resides with his parents in this city, and can come well recommended; salary for first year, $100. Apply at No. 39 White-st.
JENNINGS, FENTON & ROMME.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; A YOUNG MAN of industrious habits and well acquainted with the prescription business. Address, with references, Box No. 2,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG-STORE; A smart, active boy, 14 to 16 years of age, who resides with his parents. Apply to HEGEMAN, No. 203 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer (Protestant woman) for a small family, at No. 166 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN; one that thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid to work. Apply at No. 242 South-st., N. Y.

PAPER-HANGINGS TRAVELER.—A first-class man, acquainted with the business, will hear of a good opening by addressing Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE HAVING A large, first-class State and Western fancy goods cash trade. Address, with particulars, F. G., Station D, Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYWELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 361 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, FIVE ACRES, NEAR the seashore, on south side of Staten Island, about 8 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price, $2,000 for the plot, or 2¼ acres for $1,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—30 COTtages and elegant dwellings for sale at from $1,100, $1,200 to $8,500; 700 lots at $150 to $350. Easy payments. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1¼ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; house 40 feet front; kitchen in the rear; also, carriage-house; plenty of shade trees overtopping the house; 4 to 5 acres. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 42d-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Near station, at Maplewood, township of South Orange, at a low figure. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or at drug-store, corner Bowery and 4th-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

TO DRY-GOODS MEN.

For sale, an elegant first-class store, opposite Messrs. Claflin & Co.'s store. Possession May 1, 1866. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT villa site and farm, thirty miles distant on the Sound, 30 acres, near rail and steamboat, for $7,500, cost before the war $10,000. W. A. LILLIENDAHL, No. 64 John-st.

A FULL BLOCK.—FOR SALE—34 LOTS ON 5th and Madison avs., adjoining, between 43d and 44th sts. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For the season; commodious house, newly fitted up in modern style; has 13 rooms; carriage-house and stable; a fine grove; flower-garden and water; situated one mile east of Congress Spring, and three miles from Saratoga Lake; situation is beautiful; 12 acres of ground, half under cultivation.

Apply to H. K. FLAGLER, No 60 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Real Estate Agent, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, NEWLY PAINTED and papered, on the second floor above Singer's Sewing Machine Company's store, No. 458 Broadway, until 1st of May, 1866; possession given immediately; furniture can be had at a valuation. Apply to HENRY WHITE, No. 587 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 34TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire at No. 255 West 34th-st., or BENEDICT & COIT, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—In New-York or suburbs, not over $300 a year. Address, with full particulars, H. T, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES to meet with a private family who would receive him to board from the 1st of October next, and treat him as one of themselves. To a family wishing to reduce their expenses he would prove a desirable inmate. Location neighborhood of 5th-av., between 23d and 30th sts. Address P. W. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR the months of August and September, for a gentleman and lady and infant; within easy distance of New-York city, either in New-Jersey or on the North River. Good board and a healthy pleasant location required. Address, with full particulars, giving terms, H., Box No. 3,405 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island; pleasant rooms, a delightful location, near the ferry; accommodations for a gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen or ladies; milk, vegetables and fruit fresh on the premises. Apply to Rev. J. H. SINCLAIR.

BOARDING—AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, in Kiskatom, N. Y., for twenty persons, at $7 a week; servants and young children half price. Leave Beache's stages at Mr. Pelham's, quarter of a mile south of my house. R. M. LAWRENCE.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young man, at a farm-house or where there are few boarders; good fishing and shooting indispensable; Jersey coast preferred. Address J. L. J., Box No. 2,025 Post-office, New-York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, L. I., on Long Island Sound, is 1¼ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Sands Point at 8 A. M. Has beautiful grounds and groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable; a furnished cottage of five rooms to let; no fever and ague nor mosquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI...FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK...SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.....COSTA RICA.....WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 2.....NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, and the GUIDING STAR, W. BERRY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The ALHAMBRA,
R. B. BENSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.
Atlantic,
Metropolitan,
Clarendon,
Remond,
National,
Congress Hall,
Laird's Mansion House,
United States Hotel,
Pavilion,
Green's Bath,
Howland's,
Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M. Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Loug Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12 P. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.
Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic in strict application to actual business by the swiftest and most modern methods, taught by VOGELSDORF, the experienced teacher, practical book-keeper and recent member of a wholesale house.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A boarding-school for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GOSHEN, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen August 27. Circulars containing references, terms, &c., will be sent on application to the Principals.
MRS. M. L. READ,
MISS M. E. BROWN,
MISS M. L. McCLURE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, under the care of Misses Harrison and Ranney in the Day Department, and Mrs. Newton in the Boarding Department, will reopen Sept. 13. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A NATIVE SPANIARD, having a good deal of experience in teaching his language, desires to give lessons in private families. Address Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harries, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A GRADUATE OF ST. MARY'S HALL desires a situation as teacher in September. English, music, drawing and French taught. Address Box No. 107 Post-office, Auburn, N. Y.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
SPLENDID SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Ballet Divertisement, the
BEAUTY OF SEVILLE,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished CONCORD LADY SKATER, will execute the most intricate movements on parlor skates.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT AND BERTRAND,
OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM....."Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA....."Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA....."The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
30th and 31st appearance of the great Comedienne
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH, and the full company.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 2 and 3.
THE LADIES' BATTLE
Countess d' Autrival.....MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
and by special request, for the LAST TIME, the
YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU.
Count Louis de Richelieu...MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
FRIDAY Aug. 4, first benefit of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
when she will appear as the Jealous Wife and Andy Blake.
SATURDAY, REIGNOLDS' MATINEE.

FALK'S BELVEDERE—LION PARK.
8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor.....PAUL FALK.
THIS AFTERNOON, GRAND CONCERT.
The eighteenth Free Grand Orchestral
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
Will take place under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS.
THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 2, AT 4½,
when a very brilliant programme will be presented.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The proprietor begs to inform his friends and the public that preparations are being made for
AN EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT,
Including a
GRAND CONCERT BY TWO ORCHESTRAS.
Brilliant Illumination of the Garden and Park, to take place on SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MEETINGS.

MUNN LODGE, NO. 190, F. AND A. M.— You are hereby summoned to meet at your rooms, Masonic Temple, corner Broome and Crosby sts., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Daniel McDonald. By order of MOSES E. WILSON, M.
C. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY will meet on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 8 P. M., at "Masonic Hall," No. 114 East 13th-st., to consider business of importance. All members are requested to be present. WM. S. HILLYER, Vice-President.
C. T. McCLENAHAN, Secretary.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES KELLY, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
VS.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.
SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865 No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 8.....Concludes at 10:40.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT DRAMA.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
TO OVERFLOWING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
NINETEENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Third week of the distinguished
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS EVENING
will be performed
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Danny Mann	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan	Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan	Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly	Mr. Williamson
Bernie O'More	Mr. Brown
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow"	Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan	Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"	Mrs. Jennings
Shelah Mann	Mrs. John Sefton

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1865,
BENEFIT OF
the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear as
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN,
in Boucicault's great Irish Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Box Book now open.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

THE SECOND ANNUAL
RACING MEETING,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 7,
and continuing the five following days.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 7.
FIRST RACE—The Travers Stakes of $50 each, p. p., one thousand dollars added, for 3-year-olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with nineteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse $850, for all ages; two-mile heats.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, Aug. 8.
FIRST RACE—The Saratoga Cup of $1,000, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, two and a quarter miles; closed with eighteen entries, viz: *Rhinodine, Tipperary, Kentucky, Arcola, Saratoga, Aldebaran, Capt. Moore, Beacon, Orion, Asteroid, Lexicon, Luilerna, Olinta, Alexandra, Mary Howell, Lord Monmouth, Eclipse Colt.*
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $500, for 3-year-olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for 2-year-olds, one mile. Closed with nine entries.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $300, for all ages, one and a quarter miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 10.
FIRST RACE—Purse of $300, selling race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 11.
FIRST RACE—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. $750 added for three years old, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers Stakes, 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with fourteen entries.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 12.
FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of four miles.
THIRD RACE—Purse of $500, for two years old; one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes, 5 pounds extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.
NOTICE.—Visitors from New-York by boat are recommended to land at Albany to insure connection with the Saratoga trains.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.
A grand down-east clam-bake, fish and clam chowder, will take place at George W. Jenkins', Waverly Hotel, 96th-st., Bloomingdale Road, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, 1865, at 4 o'clock P. M. W. W. VINCENT, Sec'ry.
M. H. CHASE, }
JAMES CONCHIL, } Caterers.
FRANK PENTLAND, }

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 322 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 736 BROADWAY, are selling piano-fortes beyond all competition. A fine 7 octave, with all the modern improvements, for $275.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments at J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYSIOLOGICAL and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMERICAN REPORT OF FASHIONS.— This Fall's issue just published by GENIO C. SCOTT, No. 171 Broadway, Gilsey building; also the "CUTTER'S GUIDE."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN with a small capital, wishing to engage in the trucking business. Apply at No. 87 Broad-st., up stairs, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

Continued from First Page.

people prepared a rough coffin, into it they deposited their broken fetters, and with a joyful procession followed it to the grave, where, having lowered it, they sang a requiem:

"Now, slavery, we lay thy vile form in the dust,
And buried forever there let it remain;
And rotted and covered with infamy's rust,
Be every man's whip, and fetter, and chain."

I have thought often that the harmonies we commence in this world pass on and up, never ending, never tiring, running parallel with eternal symphonies, like blessed angels, whispering to the heart-weary, stooping to wipe care from the brow of the sorrowing, and lending even to the heavens, so to speak a melody, with their bright lights and biue eyes,

"As of angel voices singing."

JOHN CHESTER well describes this by saying:

"The spirits who, in the spheres of light,
Have made their happy dwelling,
To each other across the depths of space
Their tales of love are telling."

Thus, men's real rejoicing is not meant for naught. Who shall tell but each joyful aspiration of one heart is but an electric wire leading to some other human heart? Who shall deny that because of that rejoicing in those isles of the sea we rejoice? Thus:

"O'er the land the peal is ringing,
And hope is bright and hearts are gay;
Every lip a welcome singing,
Come and help the cause to-day."

Thirty-one years are the days of manhood. Thirty-two years ago to-day West India freedom walked forth crowned with years of self-reliance and power. We meet them at the threshold of the manhood of liberty. They ask not reception; they urge no pretentions; they make no demand; but, on this beautiful morning, the sun brightening our land, as it is gemming theirs, diamonded as they are, all over with the droplets of the "salt sea spray," deepening the ever-living green growing greener, and gilding the islands with glory—theirs only—we visit them, to see if liberty has been to them a blessing or a blight. But, however great the similarity and proper the comparison, let it be remembered a nation's years are not the years of man. To a nation 31 years are but a day. To a man they are over 7,000. At 31 years the march of the English nation was circumscribed by the oaks of the Druids. Her great people were then Pagan worshipers. If, to-day, the beat of the English nation encircles the world, that beat has been marching on for centuries. At 31 years, the United States nation was not so completely a nation as now, but she was a feeble State, unsettled as to policy, almost exclusively devoted to hard-working mechanical development, and in some portions almost semi-barbarous. Thus increment on national character is but gradual; thus a nation is never born in a day. It may, to-day. voice forth its stifled sympathies; to-day, a great people may rise from bondage; but the way has been laid by themselves or others years before, and the uprising, whether peaceful or violent, only the effect or the cause, or both, for it may be both of effort long preceding. By it I am reminded of the towering avalanches of the Alps breaking their icy bands and sweeping with a mighty crash into the plain. One additional ray of sunshine melted its fingers; one additional pennyweight prepared it to balance; and one breath of Boreas gave it motion. The change, socially, may be silent, but on it moves—it fills its years. It follows the law written upon everything earthly; it is Time eating down its own work to build up Eternity. And yet men are the make-up of nations. CARACTACUS, standing a slave in chains in the Roman shambles, was the English nation bound. And an ascending scale from that to now tells of her gradual progression; then, as we see with joy 31 years of freedom, of which we have been speaking. What are the facts, amid rumors false and true, based upon the testimony of honorable men, in every position—planters not excepted—natives and strangers—after residences in the north and southside districts of from five to thirty and forty years?

The speaker went on to show, by elaborate proofs, the great improvement of the colored race in industry and virtue since their emancipation. Coming to our own country, he proceeded as follows:

Rest, Col. SHAW; rest, rest, brave brothers of Fort Wagner; rest from the storm of battle, and the sterner storm of hate. All is past now. Ye sleep; but we to-day enjoy because of you, and we come to-day to lay our humble tribute on your memory. In olden days the cairn was heaped high as the memorial of love, and hope, and honor—heaped high by those who survived; but our cairn ye yourselves have piled up, your great souls flinging their dead bodies in heaps, that we might climb up to the high honors and privileges, the national rights and duties, of to-day. Accept our thanks Wagner, and Olustee, and Port Hudson, and Milliken's Bend; accept our thanks colored men, living and dead, for every battle. Oh! shadowy forms now passing before me, as ye have lived and died to secure rights and privileges, so would we live and die to preserve them. Accept our thanks, our brave white brothers, soldiers in one army, brothers in a common cause; accept our thanks, thou who didst teach the nation Emancipation Proclamations — JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, Pathfinder for the nation and Pathfinder for us; accept our thanks, Gen. HUNTER, for proclamation and organization; thanks to thee, thou bold, true son of Massachusetts, author of the new dictionary of contrabandism—Maj.-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER; thanks to Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL—to him as the only officer who allowed our brave Louisiana brothers a place in line of battle, and who thus enabled our brave black brother, Capt. CAILLINOUX, to seal their work with brains and blood—with blood as largely given as his great heart could furnish it; brains and blood are the only seal a soldier knows. There was that young man, Sergt. CROWTHER, only 17 years old, who upheld the standard till he fell; then he says: "Turn me over; tell my mother I died with my face to the enemy." And there was the brave PLANCHIANCHO, who tore the old flag from the shattered staff to save it, and thus rewrote the world's history. Nationally, as regards the people of the land, as was said of KOSCIUSCO, so we write of him:

Not vain, alas! not vain! ye gallant few,
From rank to rank your vollied thunder flew.
Oh! grandest picture in the book of time!
Though negroes fell, unwept, without a crime;
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in their arms, but mockery in their woe!
Tearing their banners from the shattered staff,
They won a memory o'er which angels laugh!
Freedom then rang her wild alarum bell—
A RACE ROSE UP where PLANCHIANCHO fell!

Thanks in this new photography for all the Lincoln-types the bloody hand of war has created. Thanks to GRANT, to SHERMAN, even with his prejudices, and THOMAS, and ROSECRANS, and CANBY. Thanks to all. Thanks to the Cabinet of 1863. Thanks to Secretary STANTON, the Atlas of War Secretaries. Thanks to Vice-President JOHNSON for the promise of leadership up from Egypt to Canaan. Thanks to President LINCOLN for leadership from Egypt to the Wilderness. Four years ago there was no safe resting-place for the sole of your foot here. You were driven to seek shelter under the wing of monarchy. Like Mrs. BARRETT BROWNING's fugitive slave at Pilgrim Point, who stood with one foot resting on that rock, the two-footed bloodhounds behind, and the sea before you; as a mother with a babe on your arms you stood bewildered, angered, crazed, until you twisted the shawl and smothered out the little life within it, and sent it back again to the bosom of its God—and then turned to curse the sons of the Pilgrims who first landed there. There was no rest for you anywhere. Now, the inner man—the soul itself—may feel itself girt round and protected by walls of steel. Two hundred thousand bayonets, leaping up in the sunlight, in the hands of colored men, are the glistening pointed reply to the denial of your manhood or citizenship. To-day the black hand, dipped in the blood of rebellion, has wiped out every record against us. The West Indian freedom was secured only by constant individual and associated effort. It began as the result of the success of the action against the slave-trade. In 1776 the first movement was made in the British House of Commons, in the strength of the new truth, that slave-trade was contrary to the laws of God and thoughts of man. It was held in abeyance until 1787, when renewed efforts was put forth for the abolition of the traffic. Then began the opposition. The contest grew more earnest, affecting Church and State until under the gathering exposures of WM. KNIBB, GEORGE THOMPSON and others, it was driven accursed from the land, and 800,000 men and women and children lifted up their hands to God unfettered and free. WILBERFORCE and CLARKSON and GRANVILLE SHARP were the pioneer men of that battle, as BENJAMIN LUNDY, BENJAMIN BANNETER and WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and the colored boy who worked with GARRISON, were the pioneer men of this. The colored people then as now led off and took part in each struggle. GARRISON followed the colored people—the colored people followed their innate love of liberty. There as here insurrections were numerous. Black men were gibbeted on suspicion even; for all felt that high and low were sleeping over a mine which the most ignorant slave held to fire. Fear is a powerful ally. Fear gave us 200,000 bayonets. Fear gave us the freedom we celebrate to-day. Freedom in the West Indies was at first only partial—it is now complete. The apprenticeship system, which was to prepare the slave for freedom, was rejected at once by Antigua, and in four years by all, on the principle that the way to prepare them for freedom is to *give* them freedom. We Republicans will learn that the way to prepare men to exercise the elective franchise is to *give* them the elective franchise. At least certain results can be pointed to here as in the West Indies. 1. Industry of the freedmen. 2. Disposition of the children to learn. 3. Willingness to forget the past and to work for trusty men and reasonable wages. 4. Order and general obedience to law—but 5. A greater knowledge of rights than was supposed, and a disposition not to be trampled upon. Thus much secured, all is safe. To-day, therefore, I am full of hope. Our future is in our own keeping. I do not look for full justice to-day, nor to-morrow, but the next day, as surely as that four years of war have passed, the national life, and that 200,000 black Minervas, fully armed, have sprung from the brain of the white Jupiter of this land. My motto is, ask for justice—ask respectfully—of those who have withheld it, but ask earnestly, and sleep on your arms. Trust in the people; but trust far more in yourselves. This spirit, unitedly exhibited, will win the day. Even Gov. PERRY, (the loyal disloyal Provisiona Governor of South Carolina,) is but the chaff before the wind in the conflict of principles. Let him ravel Let him deprecate. Let him warn. The majority of the people of South Carolina are colored people—always loyal of course—and Provisional PERRY does not represent them. I look to the American people who profess to believe in majority ruling, to see that such an incubus shall be removed. Such an "experiment" as Gov. PERRY should not be continued long enough to make Democratic institutions a mockery. That "experiment" will pass away, and the freedom not merely, but the enfranchisement of the colored people be secured. It must come. No man or men can rewrite the decrees of God. We read it on blood-red waves. We read it on battle-fields four years long. We read it on half a million lives given, cheerfully given, that liberty in this land might be more than a name. We read it in the history of the good man gone, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, in 1859, did not think it necessary to give the ballot to any colored man, but who, in 1865, was willing to give it to the colored soldier and the intelligent colored citizen. I wear my Lincoln badge yet, I feel like wearing it until the nation shall return to Mr. LINCOLN's latest and safest policy. I see, therefore, the States reorganized merely sufficiently so to include every native male twenty-one years of age of some kind, whether he be black as night or white as the icicle that's curdled by the frost from purest snow and hangs on Dian's temple. I see this government made one by black and white hands, yielding up to black men though effort after effort a portion of government control. I see the schools thrown open for the black child as for the white. I see black and white priests ministering together at the altars of religion. I see black men elected to petty and then to higher offices in the State. I see preferment open to the black man, even to the Presidential chair. I see everywhere respect for brains and worth moral and material. I see everywhere the recognition of the Norman principle, "Man is man and no man is more." I see, therefore, internal peace unbroken for ages. I see a pure government striving for the interest of the weakest member of it. I see power everywhere stooping to protect the poor. I see a nation clinging to justice the admiration of the world. I see a civilization, not of head merely, but of heart—a civilization unlike any except one which this tyrant-ridden world has ever seen—a civilization manufactured out of world thoughts, world sympathies, world loves. It shall go forth on the wing of the morning a bright angel visiting the homesteads of all, and leaving over every relationship of life a blessed influence borrowed, as it were, from that law expounded by the good Bishop HOOKER—the very least as feeling its care—the very greatest as not exempt from its power. Tyrannies shall stand abashed in its presence and acknowledge its supremacy. Liberty, a wanderer over our world for 6,000 years, shall here fold up her wings and rest forever. Hence, if in a word the nation decrees that loyal majorities in States shall not rule, but obey an oligarchy, then take notice the national battle is only half fought, and must be waged until the true Democratic principle shall triumph. To that declaration we give our voices and votes, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

The address was often and repeatedly interrupted by great applause, which was inevitably led off by a short man with a big drum, on which he rolled tremendously.

Mr. DOUGLASS was then called out, and in response said:

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLASS.

The object of speaking is to be heard, but on account of the numbers here assembled, this I consider to be truly impossible. We are to rejoice; from the West to East have we been called to give thanks for emancipation and the progrees of freedom in the nation. No man here wants to know whether liberty is a good thing or slavery a bad thing; we all know it already; we don't want any instruction. All the Abolitionists ever taught the people is, "every man is his own master; every man belongs to himself." Every man has the right to do as he pleases, to come and go, to make love, get married, and do all sorts of things that are pleasant and profitable. [Applause.] We are here to enjoy ourselves—to sing, dance and make merry. I am not going to take up your time; go on; enjoy yourselves. [Prolonged cheering.]

ON WITH THE DANCE

was then the cry, and on it was with a vengeance. The programme embraced:

1. Polka.
2. Quadrille.
3. Polka Redowa.
4. Waltz.
5. The Lanciers.
6. Virginia Reel.
7. Quadrille.
8. Emancipation Polka.
9. Whisk-e-Whist.
10. African Redowa.
11. Plain Waltz.
12. Grand Promenade.

The music was good, the crowd great, the men high, the women frolicsome. The air was balmy, dancing did not make one uncomfortably warm, partners were plenty, fun reigned supreme—on with the dance.

Our friend BARBER, a "Disbanded Volunteer," prepared the following

SONG OF REJOICING

for the occasion:

We's nearer to de Lard
Den the white fokes, and dey knows it,
See de glory-gate unbarred
Walk in darkeas past de guard,
Bet yer a dollar he won't close it.

Walk in darkeas, troo de gate.
Hark der kullered angels holler!
Go 'way white fokes, you're too late,
We's de winnin kuller. Wait
Till de trumwet blows to foller.

Hebben bress good Massa Cox!
He took down dem proud Cawcasians.
No more, lards with auburn locks,
Kullerd Shepherd—wooly flocks—
We's de bressed Lard's relashins.

Halleloojah! tanks to praise,
Long enuff we've borne our crosses,
Now we's de sooperior race
And wid Gorramighty's grace
We's goin to Hebben afore de bosses.

Other vocal efforts may have been put forth; we heard some of them. Despite the excitements of the dance, the bewilderments of the side shows, the hurraboloo of the hurdle-race, and sack-race, and the general air of "ain't we having a bully time," we saw no disorder, heard of no trouble, and came away convinced that whatever else the colored brethren may be, they can beat the world in sober camp-meetings, and dancing jubilees.

To the following Committee of Arrangements, Charles Smith, J. W. Stanley, Peter T. Jewell, Peter S. Lee, Theodore A. Dunn, Benjamin H. Clark, David R. Johnson, Alex. Corprew, and to Mr. J. A. Tower, the General Manager, we are indebted for many courtesies. Their arrangements were well planned, and admirably attended to.

At 8 o'clock every one went home; they had danced out the programme twice over; they had eaten all the goodies and drank all the lemonade; the men were fatigued, the women played out and the children sleepy, but the crowded cars were burdened with good-natured jubilants, who sang loudly the hymn of Freedom, and chanted sweetly the choral Hallleujahs.

THE COST OF PROCURING VOLUNTEERS.

A Comparison Between the Expenses Incurred by the New-York and Philadelphia Committees on Volunteering.

Last month the committee on procuring volunteers, of which Mr. ORISON BLUNT is chairman, put forth an elaborate report of their operations, giving the cost per man of every volunteer procured, and also the grand total of expenses, amounting to $10,594,391 68.

On the 1st of July, the City Bounty Fund Commission of Philadelphia published a report of their proceedings. From a comparison of the two reports, it appears thrt New-York furnished during the war 116,382 men, at a cost to the city and county of $10,594,391 68; while Philadelphia furnished 93,370 men, at a cost of $8,000,000.

When the fact is taken into consideration that New-York is far more advantageously situated than Philadelphia, or indeed than any other city in the Union, for procuring recruits, (the great bulk of emigration passing through this metropolis,) it would appear that the Philadelphia committee have filled the quota of that city at a far cheaper rate than our own committee have that of New-York.

Appended to the report of the Philadelphia committee is the following letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1865.

Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia:

SIR: Since the report of the operations of this commission from January 1 to July 1, was prepared and forwarded to you, it has been deemed advisable to make a further statement of the expenses of the Bounty Fund. The elaborate accounts of the New-York Commission on Volunteering, (printed in the New-York *Herald* and TIMES, of July 1,) show that under the calls of 1863 and 1864, their expenses have been $721,891 30, incurred in paying bounties to 27,883 men, and in securing credits for 22,580; total, 50,463.

In Philadelphia these items were as follows:

Number of bounties awarded from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		20,224
Nunber of credits secured from Oct 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		7,269
Naval credits secured from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864		5,260
		32,753
Expenses of commission from Oct. 17, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864	$8,097 89	
Number of bounties awarded from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865		5,076
Number of credits secured from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865		13,037
		18,113
Total		50,866
Expenses of Commission from Jan. 1, 1865, to July 1, 1865	$4,039 70	
Total expenses of paying 25,300 men, Total expenses of securing credit 25,566 men, 50,866 men.	$12,137 69	
The total cost, therefore, to New-York for 50,463 men was		$721,891 30
The total cost, therefore, to Philadelphia for 50,866 men was		12,137 69
This shows a saving to Philadelphia of 403 men, and		$709,753 61

I am directed to ask that this may be made a part of the report dated July 1, and that it may be submitted therewith to Councils. Very respectfully,

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Secretary.

STAELING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning GEORGE BRADLEY was found lying on the sidewalk in Roosevelt-street, suffering from a dangerous wound in the back, inflicted by some unknown person. He also said that he had been robbed of $80. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

LARCENY.—Officer CHRISTIE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JAMES MCCORMICK, on a charge of stealing $225 in money and $23 worth of clothing, from ARTHUR CARSON, of No. 50 Howard-street. Justice LEDWITH committed the accused.

ROBBERY.—MICHAEL FINNEGAN and CHARLES HUNTER were arrested on a charge of robbing a returned soldier named ANTHONY COOK. Justice DOWLING committed them for trial

THE BEAVER-STREET TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Collin.

Interesting Testimony as to How the Fatal Shot was Fired.

Verdict of the Jury and Statement of the Prisoner.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN concluded the inquest in the case of Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, who was shot in his office, No. 40 Beaver-street, by JAMES F. ORAM, and almost instantly killed.

A large number of spectators were present at the inquest yesterday, and much interest was manifested in the case.

The prisoner, who appeared to be quite calm, was attended by his counsel, Messrs. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and JOHN SEDGWICK.

Officer John M. Rielly, who arrested the prisoner, was recalled, and testified that when he first made the arrest, the prisoner told him that the deceased had not only scratched him, but had also bitten him on the third finger of the left hand; the finger appeared to pain the prisoner, as he took hold of it several times; after the body of Van Doren had been examined at the station-house, witness accompanied the Coroner and his deputy to No. 40 Beaver-street, where they saw the marks of a bullet in the wall about five feet nine inches from the floor; the Coroner said he wished to find the ball; they searched the office, and in the lobby of the building found it in a crack of the hatchway.

(The ball was produced by the witness. It was flattened by striking the wall. The bullet with which Mr. Van Doren was killed was also shown to the jury.)

Witness continued: The ball was discovered within an hour after the body was examined; witness visited the building No. 40 Beaver-street yesterday, in company with Mr. McKoy, of the Coroner's office, and measured the premises, of which a diagram was made.

Walker J. Smith testified that he is in business at No. 52 Exchange-place; in returning from 'Change, when within fifteen or twenty yards of No. 40 Beaver-street, on the same side of the street, he heard two sounds, which he supposed were reports of the pistol; there was a space of five seconds between the sounds; he then saw a person rush out of the door of the building without any hat on his head. The witness could not recognize the prisoner as the man who ran away; he saw him in the hands of a policeman about an hour afterward; immediately the witness saw a man in the building laying another down, with his head resting on a step; the wounded man appeared to be dying; the pistol lay on the floor of the store.

Robert Mailland testified that he lived at No. 89 Clinton-place; he was going to Mr. Van Doren's office on business about ten minutes past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon; as he entered the building he saw two men come out of Mr. Van Doren's office; they had clinched; one was a tall man, about five feet eleven inches high; the other was a shorter man, about five feet nine and a half inches; Mr. Van Doren was the tall man; the prisoner looks like the short man; the struggle was near the hatchway; Mr. Van Doren was pushing Oram out of the door of his office; there seemed to be a pistol between the two men, but witness could not tell which was trying to shoot the other; the small man appeared to be trying to push Mr. Van Doren's hand down toward the floor; they were wrestling at the same time; the men then fell against the side of the casemate of the stairway, and the large man struck the small man on the side of the head, behind the ear; at that time the pistol was fired; after the report the large man said you thief, or other similar expression, and staggered back; the small man did not run, but walked toward the large man, when the latter grasped the small man by the cheeks; then there was another brief scuffle, when the short man ran away; witness heard only one shot fired; he thought the little man was trying to get away; witness was there four or five minutes when the small man said, "Let me go," two or three times, the large man said, "You are a ——, and I'll fix you."

Francis E. Hagemeyer testified that his place of business is at No. 41 Beaver-street; he was sitting near the window, opposite Mr. Van Doren's office, on Saturday afternoon, when he heard the report of a pistol; he looked out of the window and heard another report; it was five or six seconds; after the second report witness saw deceased and prisoner coming out of the office of Mr. Van Doren; the latter had Mr. Oram by the shoulders, and was pushing him down; Mr. Oram was trying very hard to get away, which he did, losing his hat; Mr. Oram ran toward Delmonico's; witness saw Mr. Van Doren put his hand to his breast and walk around the room once or twice; when he got near the stairs some one helped him to sit down on the stairs, and his head fell back; witness ran down stairs and saw Mr. Oram brought back; witness did not see any one present at that time.

William H. Thomas testified that his place of business is at No. 61 Wall-street; knew both Van Doren and Oram; had been in the employ of Mr. Van Doren; Mr. Oram was employed by him at the same time; they left in May last; witness did not know of any difficulty in business matters between Mr. Van Doren and Mr. Oram; since they had left him Mr. Van Doren had said that he had lost things when they were in his employ; Mr. Van Doren had tried to make them out dishonest; witness had read communications from persons to whom they had been sent by Mr. Van Doden, alleging that witness and the accused had tried to take away his business; the last time witness saw Mr. Oram on Saturday was about quarter to nine o'clock; no reference was made to Mr. Van Doren; the prisoner had told witness that he went to make Mr. Van Doren take back what he had said against him; witness did not know that he intended to call on him; Mr. Oram went to Pier No. 50, North River, on Saturday morning to gauge some wine; witness never knew that Mr. Oram carried a pistol.

John C. Chamberlain, testified that he is in business at No. 118 Water-street; on Saturday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, saw a man running near Delmonico's without any hat; on reaching Mr. Van Doren's office, he saw him lying on a step, dying; near him was a revolver; the dying man appeared to be conscious but did not speak; a policeman soon entered the building with the prisoner who was the man that ran through the street; the accused said: "I am willing to go to the station-house; I only did it in self-defence; Mr. Van Doren died in a few minutes.

Dr. Robinson, Deputy Coroner, was then sworn, and testified in relation to the cause of the death of Mr. Van Doren. His evidence has already been published.

Dr. Robinson has also examined the prisoner, and found a wound on one finger, and also scratches on his forehead.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The case was given to the jury at 4:20 o'clock, and after consulting 10 minutes, the jury returned with the following verdict: "That JOSEPH VAN DOREN came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of JAMES F. ORAM, on Saturday afternoon, July 29, 1865, at No. 40 Beaver-street."

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

In reply to questions of the Coroner, the prisoner said he was 32 years of age, was born in this city, lives at No. 316 West Forty-third-street, and follows the business of weigher and gauger and inspector of liquors. In relation to the killing of VAN DOREN, the prisoner said, in a clear, firm voice, "Whatever I have done in connection with the killing of JOSEPH VAN DOREN, I have done in self-defence."

Coroner COLLIN then committed the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. ORAM's counsel will make an effort to-morrow to have him released on bail.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBING A SOLDIER.

Officer REED, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested MARGARET RUSSELL, an abandoned character, on a charge of stealing $318 from JOHN QUIGLEY, a returned soldier, on Monday night. The officer recovered $308 of the stolen money, and the accused was committed by Justice DOWLING.

THE ALLEGED FOREST COUNTY, PENN., OIL FRAUD.

The examination in the case of Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Penn., accused of defrauding Mr. NATHANIEL E. SHELDON, of this city, was begun yesterday before Justice DOWLING. The examination of the complainant, in relation to purchasing an interest in the "Forest County Oil and Lumber Company, of Rochester, N. Y.," was resumed. The examination of Mr. SHELDON was not concluded, and the case was adjourned until the 29th of September.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STEALING CLOTHING.

ANTOINE BUGMYER was arrested yesterday by Officer COLEMAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $176 worth of clothing from MARTINS BOLIEE, No. 151 Clinton-street, on the 15th of April last. A portion of the stolen property was recovered in the apartments of the accused, No. 7 Franklin-street, yesterday. Justice MANSFIELD committed the prisoner for trial.

PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.

MICHAEL SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, on the complaint of CORNELIUS D. COLE, who alleges that the accused gave him a $1 and a $3 bill on the Bullion Bank of Washington, D. C., and a $3 bill on the Adrian (Mich.) Insurance Company Bank, all of which are said to be worthless. There is no Bullion Bank in existence, and the Adrian Bank suspended payment several years since. Justice MANSFIELD committed the accused.

Naval.

The U. S. steamer *Wando*, Acting Master F. T. KING, commanding, from Port Royal, arrived yesterday evening. She reports no sickness at that port.

The order of the Secretary of the Navy for retrenchment was being strictly carried out there, and rumor has it that all the vessels of the squadron are to go North, with the exception of the flagship *Malvern*, storeship *New-Hampshire* and two tugs.

The *Wando*, formerly the noted blockade-runner *Let Her Rip*, was captured off Wilmington by the U. S. steamer *Fort Jackson*, purchased by government, fitted out and put into commission at Boston. On the 22d of December last she was ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron, and has since been engaged in the various duties of the blockade, cruising a few weeks off Charleston, the evacuation of which she, in connection with several other vessels of the squadron, somewhat accelerated by demonstrations at Bull's Bay. She was one of the first vessels to visit the place after its occupation by our forces, and was present a short time after at the occupation of Georgetown, the formal surrender of which was effected on board. While cruising off the coast of Florida to prevent the escape of JEFF. DAVIS, she was attached to the squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral GORDON, and visited Havana under his command.

The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master F. S. KING, commanding; Acting Master C. H. Baldwin, and Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, P. C. Whidden; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. L. G. Thayer; Acting Ensigns, M. A. Nickerson, Alexander Cormach; First Assistant Engineer, John P. Kelly; Acting Second Engineer, Jas. J. Sullivan; Acting Third Engineers, Wm. Norie, Thos. P. Sanborn, George W. Wakefield.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANKAKEE.

The United States revenue steamer *Kankakee*, Capt. J. G. BAKER, arrived yesterday, having left Mobile July 15, Port Royal 27th, and Charleston 29th.

She has as passengers Mr. R. C. S. ANDREWS and Mr. J. O. SHAW, Special Agents of the Treasury Department, who have been on a visit to the various ports on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of arranging and putting in working order the business customs.

Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola and Mobile, were each visited in turn, and matters at each place put in running order before Mr. ANDREWS sailed for the North.

Mr. ANDREWS reports that every thing is apparently in good condition at each of the places visited.

No case of yellow fever had appeared.

THE APPROACHING EXECUTION.

Case of Michael Kenny—He is to be Hanged on Friday Week.

Executions are unpleasant necessities of civilized life. Happily we do not have many of them in this city, although, on some accounts, if we had more it might be better for the community at large. On Friday week, unless the Governor interferes, the first execution had in Kings County for ten years will take place in the yard of the jail in Brooklyn. The name of the unfortunate man is MICHAEL KENNY, who is under sentence of death for the murder of a German in that city. The deed was committed some two years since, the following being the facts of the case:

KENNY was a car-driver. When sober he was deemed to be an unusually quiet and inoffensive man. When under the influence of liquor he seemed to lose all control over his passion. Knowing his weakness, he very seldom indulged in his desire for drink, but when he once tasted liquor, he could not be kept from it, until he had exhausted both his money and his physical strength. While on one of his unfrequent sprees, KENNY went into a store on Fulton-avenue, and had some words with the German who kept it. KENNY seized a large cheese-knife which was on the counter; the German ran out of the store by one door, leaving KENNY blinded by passion in the store. In a few seconds after the German left, a man named JOHN RAVENSBURG, who was employed as a helper about the store, entered through a door communicating with the rear of the house, with a bundle of wood in his hands. KENNY, either crazed by liquor or blinded by drunken passion, supposed that RAVENSBURG was the man with whom he quarreled, or, careless whom he struck, rushed upon RAVENSBURG, to whom he was an entire stranger, and plunged the knife into his abdomen. RAVENSBURG died almost instantly. KENNY made an attempt to escape, but he was arrested in a very short time, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree.

KENNY was very ably defended by Mr. G. T. JENKS, but against the plain facts in the case no legal skill could avail. Counsel exerted his efforts mainly to secure the conviction of the lesser offence of murder in the second degree, which would send the prisoner to the State Prison for life. It was urged that he was crazed while drunk, and did not know what he was about. Though drunkenness offers no immunity for crime, it was urged with great force that KENNY could not be held to be guilty of a premeditated murder, inasmuch as RAVENSBURG never injured him, had never probably been seen by him before the fatal blow was struck, and in a moment that KENNY, with his unbalanced head under the influence of liquor, was no more responsible for his actions than if he had made his escape from a Lunatic Asylum. Such offenders clearly could not go unpunished, but it was argued that society would amply protect itself, and hold out a warning to others, by sending the offender to spend the remainder of his life in State Prison.

The jury were of a different mind; KENNY was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. His energetic counsel obtained a stay of proceedings, and carried the case from the Court of Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court at General Term. The decision of the court below was confirmed. There was still another chance left, and an appeal was taken to the court above, but here again the decision of the Judges was against KENNY, and he was sent back to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where he was resentenced to be hanged. The execution will take place on Friday next, between the hours of 9 and 12, unless in the meantime the Governor should interfere and commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

KENNY has been in jail about two years. His case was pending in the Courts nearly all that time and the unfortunate man has experienced all the torture attending the uncertainty of his fate. He watched eagerly for every decision of the Court, to experience in every case the disappointment of his hopes. He does not seek for more than the poor boon of dragging out his forfeited life in State's Prison.

While in prison KENNY's conduct has been beyond reproach. He is a poor, dispirited, broken-hearted man, apparently by nature inoffensive. Of his crime, he has no other extenuation to offer than that he was crazed by drink, meditated no injury to any man before the murder, and was unconscious of what he did until sobered by the reflection of the horror of his offence. KENNY has won, by his uniform good conduct, the sympathies of the Sheriff and the employes of the jail. He is entitled to their gratitude, as well, for it is due to KENNY, under Providence, that a plot for breaking jail, and which involved in its success the death of the employes of the jail and the Sheriff, was detected and frustrated.

KENNY occupies cell No. 2, on the corridor where the worst criminals are kept. In November last, KENNY informed the then keeper of the jail that he believed there was something going on that was not right, for he heard a noise every night as of persons endeavoring to cut their way out of their cells. KENNY indicated to the keeper the cell the sounds came from, and Mr. CAMPBELL visited it. It was occupied by two men held under a charge of murder. At the time the two prisoners were employed in whitewashing their cell. Mr. CAMPBELL entered, but desiring to make as little fuss as possible, he pretended to be on an ordinary round of inspection. He looked around the cell, but could discover nothing unusual. A few days after a prisoner, who had the liberty of the hall, handed to the keeper two six-barreled revolvers heavily loaded. At the time Mr. CAMPBELL visited the cell in question, the prisoners had both pistols concealed about their persons. They had cut a square aperture in the floor, but had replaced it and covered the aperture made by the saw with dust, so that their work could not readily be detected. The saw and other tools were concealed in the cell when Mr. CAMPBELL visited it, and one of the prisoners afterward confessed that if CAMPBELL had discovered their tools they would have used their pistols and attempted to break jail even then, in the day time, at all hazzards. Believing from CAMPBELL's visit that the plot was discovered, the attempt was abandoned and the pistols were given up to the prisoner who had the privilege of the lobby, in the hope that he would have them secretly taken away from the jail. The cell in which the attempt to break jail was originated was searched a few days afterward; saws, files, &c., were found there, and a confession was obtained that several of the prisoners were parties to the plot, and that as soon as one cell was broken open, the others would be opened with the keys kept by the keeper. As the outlet to the jail is by the office used by the Sheriff and his employes, of course any attempt to get through would involve a struggle with the employes of the jail, and with desperate men already under a charge for murder, there can be little doubt but that the plot would have ended in blood. KENNY refused to have anything to do with this bad business, but he did more, he prevented its success, at no little risk to himself, for he was surrounded by desperate outlaws.

Impelled by humanity, no less than gratitude, both the Sheriff and Mr. CAMPBELL are making strenuous efforts to obtain a commutation of KENNY's sentence. The Sheriff is indefatigable in his efforts, and last week traveled near 500 miles to place the facts fully before the Governor. KENNY's counsel, Mr. JENKS, takes an interest in the case far warmer than his duty as counsel would prompt. He believes, it would seem, in his theory of defence fully, and cannot believe that KENNY is at heart a murderer, though in a moment of drunken delirium he committed murder. Several influential men have joined in the humane effort of the gentleman we have named, and there is a fair chance that the Governor will extend his clemency in this case, more especially from the fact that the offence has been committed so long ago, that an execution would be little better than useless as an example, and for the further reason that several more hardened criminals have escaped the extreme penalty of the law in this country since KENNY committed the crime for which he is now under sentence.

As may be inferred from what we have written KENNY is a very poor man. He has neither money, nor friends, nor influence. His family consists of a wife and two children. KENNY seems to be greatly attached to them, and he has craved no privilege so often as that of permitting his little children to share his cell, and relieve by their innocent ways the tedium of the life of their unfortunate father. Preparations are being made for the execution, but the Sheriff is not without strong hopes of being relieved of the unpleasant duty of hanging a man who possibly saved his own life.

Sale of St. Thomas' Church, in Broadway.

St. Thomas' (Episcopal) Church, situated on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, has been sold to a large clothing-house in Broadway for the sum of $175,000. The building is not to be removed until May, 1866, when the site will be occupied as a store.

The grounds of the church are eighty feet in front on Broadway, and extend through to Mercer-street. The clothiers have not bought the whole—their purchase occupying the Broadway corner, and having a width of about fifty feet on Broadway and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet on Houston-street. A lot, nearly thirty feet wide, is reserved for other purposes.

It is understood that the vaults connected with the church, and containing the remains of persons buried there, are not included in the ground sold. The remains of the ASTORS were, at a comparatively recent date, removed and laid in Trinity Cemetery; and it appears that similar action hes been taken by many vault-holders.

Some trouble on this score was anticipated, however, and all the vault-owners except six were consulted and agreed to the transfer; and the Supreme Court, on application, gave the vestrymen permission to sell the church and property for the sum of $300,000, with which the sellers could respond to any judgment the vault-owners who had not been found might possibly obtain.

St. Thomas' Church was built in the year 1820, when Rev. Dr. DUFFY was rector; ane since that time there have been four rectors, Dr. HAWKS, Dr. WHITEHOUSE, now Bishop of Illinois, Dr. MORGAN, and another.

The site of the new church to be erected has not been definitely selected, but it is probable that another will be added to the already large number of our fashionable up-town churches situated in the neighborhood bounded by Murray Hill and Fifth-avenue.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. J. B. Carr, Troy; Gen. L. A. Dodd, and Gen. N. B. McLaughlin, U. S. Vols., and A. H. Gilman, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Mr. Kilpatrick and Mr. Barrington, the British Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Maj.-Gen. Baird, U. S. Army; Hon. S. K. Dawson, and Judge O. Bianson, Philadelphia; Jno. P. Zane, Cal., and C. M. Smith, Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. David Barclay, Pennsylvania; Hon. T. C. Sherman, Chicago; H. D. Cook, Philadelphia; Commander Terry, U. S. N., and John L. Wilson, Chicago *Journal*, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. C. B. Barclay, Dr. Robt. Carter and Pierce Butler, Pennsylvania, and B. H. Gayle, Alabama, are at the New-York Hotel.

M. Eloin, Emperor Maximilian's special agent to Europe, left the Brevoort House yesterday, per steamer *Vera Cruz*, en route to Mexico.

Evening Exchange.

$80,000 Am. Gold	145⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	68⅞
100 Erie Railway	87⅜	200 do ... b3	69
200 Reading R.	104¾	800 do	69
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	64⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. ... s3	108⅛
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	96⅜	200 do	108⅜
100 Brunswick Land	10	100 Chi. & N. W.	27

Gold firm. Stocks firm but not very active.

[Advertisement.]

HOTEL CHARGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A correspondent, in your issue of Sunday last, complains of the rate of charges made by hotel-keepers. After alluding to a certain establishment, he states: "These kind of houses would pay well at 50 cents per night for the upper rooms," &c., &c. In reply to his remarks, allow me to state that the Cambria Hotel, No. 92 Chatham-street, of which I am proprietor, will be opened to-morrow at the very tariff he considers reasonable, viz.: 50 cents per night. No pains or expense have been spared in fitting up the house. In its internal arrangements it is everything which can be desired, and offers every convenience to permanent or transient boarders at the lowest possible charges. This hotel will be conducted more as a private house than a regular public hotel, as no public bar will be kept on the premises.

Yours, very respectfully, ELEAZER JONES.

[Advertisement]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.
Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgyw.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Boston	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	July 26	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	July 27	Liverpool	Quebec.
Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Monterey	Aug. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Quebec, per steamer *Peruvian*, close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *Monterey*, close to-day at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall—Gen. Halleck, wife, child and 2 servants, Capt. Scott, wife, sister and 2 children, Col. Whittier, Major Taylor, A. A. Van Voorhees, Col. Scott, wife, child and servant, W. Watson, Mr. Livingston, John Skae, Mrs. Mason, John Fay, wife and 2 children, F. Kance, P. Tallot, S. Thurber, A. Daily, Jr., F. Lavalle, James Street, Mrs. O. Shipman, W. K. Dietrich, wife and child, S. Jachs, F. Mason, E. M. Wood, S. A. Warmser, J. Miller, Mrs. White and daughter, S. Hoffman, L. P. Dormitzer, O. D. Lombard, Kate Hall, W. S. Uhler, E. Godchaux, M. A. Kemble, M. H. Farley, O. Ortaga, F. Bryan, H. W. Stein, Lieut. Huntington, wife, child and servant, A. Warfield, Miss Dodd, Mrs. Hogan and child, J. H. Reed, wife and 3 children, H. Rankin, wife and 2 children, O. S. M. Cone, H. L. Dodge and wife, F. B. Hatch, W. H. Meeker and wife, Mrs. Lappidge, A. H. Ball, Maria Klatt, W. B. Cox and wife, Mrs. Moore and child, G. W. Baker, F. Freidman, P. K. Root, A. Saucedy, Geo. Andrea, L. L. Lewis, W. H. N. Cruise, J. Turner, J. Peyser, C. H. Simpkins, J. Eldridge, P. R. Tompkins, Miss Hawley, C. C. Chipman, Capt. Weeks, wife, child and servant, A. Winship, J. H. Donohoe, L. C. Hanks, A. Dibbler, D. C. Mayer, J. K. Soeel, Mrs. Upham and child, Mrs. Daggett and child, J. J. Duncan, G. W. Duncan, D. P. Baldwin, S. B. Pike, C. Green, G. E. Goddard, B. Gonzalez, wife and sister, M. W. Church, wife and 2 children, H. Renaud, A. A. Rand, J. L. Hunton, wife and child, Mrs. Collate and child, C. H. Collins, A. L. P. Hallowell, A. T. Hubbard, A. C. Berhass, Capt. Johnston, Rev. Mr. McLaren, Miss Poinsett, Mrs. Vestvali, Miss Vestvali, Capt. Marye and servant, G. T. Marye and daughter, E. Suell, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alhambra, from Charleston—Mrs. C. Darby and 2 children, Mrs. J. S. Riggs, son and daughter, Dr. Holbrook, H. O. Bocheslar, L. H. Stonehill, Miss L. Porter, A. Porter, E. M. Keo, Mrs. S. Mawry, Mrs. L. Mawry, Mrs. Marstell and child, W. T. Bogge, E. C. Williams, W. S. Hasty, C. P. Qumly, lady, child and servant, L. Maneada, C. B. Torley, N. M. Porter, S. M. Gardner and 2 children, A. Gardau, W. H. Stanafard, Miss E. J. Gardau, W. Mosses and lady, Miss Mosses, E. H. Stevens, C. H. Howe, L. J. Day, Miss Wilder, Mrs. Scoville and 2 children, Mrs. Williams and child, W. G. Wilden, C. Mosses, L. Wessar, F. C. Bowner, H. Clark, C. J. S. Bacon, J. N. Gamewell, A. W. Day, E. R. Roberts, Mrs. M. Kaln and child, J. Norton, Paymaster U. S. N., W. Brisbane, R. T. Hoyard, and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Ariadne, from Wilmington, N. C.—S. Fay, J. H. Bailey and daughter, J. K. Brown, A. Johnson, H. Hertz, E. G. Knight, James Beam, W. T. Huggin, L. Shram, G. V. Sergent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 57 | Sun sets..... 7 15 | Moon sets... 12 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 59 | Gov. Island. 3 48 | Hell Gate... 5 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans, T. Asencio & Co.; Vera Cruz, Gregory, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. G. Whitney.

Steamers Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Ceres, Brooks, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ships Hansa, (Brem.,) Wieke, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Liverpool, Robinson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Homeward Bound, Gilmore, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver; Charles & Edward, (Br.,) McLaughlin, Cow Bay, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Carlton, Trecarten, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; International, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, T. Foulkes & Co.; Anaconda, Chapman, H. H. Swift & Co.; Columbus, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Marinetta, (Ital.,) Lavaggi, Havana, F. F. Phillips.

Brigs Tubal Cain, Loring, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Alpha, (Hamb.,) Stegitral, Hamburg, A. E. Godefroy; Alice, (Br.,) Dickson, Cow Bay, Leaycraft & Co.

Schooners J. S. Lee, Bunnell, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.; Rebecca & Harriet, Bramin, Plymouth, N. S., T. G. Benton's Sons; A. T. Kingsley, Vianello, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.; Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ligare, Pray, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; Rio Grande, Cropper, Chincoteague, F. J. Campbell; Cornelia, Noyes, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops Wm. Henry, Winant, York River, F. J. Campbell; C. Brittan, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Crary, Wilmington, N. C., 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 30th, Hatteras bearing S. by W. 90 miles, at 5 P. M., saw steamship Euterpe; at 7 P. M., saw steamship America, both bound S. Off Barnegat, passed a monitor in tow of a U. S. steamer, steering S.

Steamship Alhambra, Benson, Charleston 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. July 30, at 9:20 A. M., Cape Lookout N. W. 27 miles, passed steamship Livingston, bound S. Off Hatteras, passed a fleet of 17 sail, becalmed. July 31, 10 A. M., 16 miles S. of Chincoteague, exchanged signals with U. S. gunboat Wando, bound N.

U. S. steamer Florida, Budd, Key West 4 ds.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., July 29, and Hatteras Inlet July 30, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

U. S. Revenue steamer Kankakee, J. G. Baker, Mobile July 15, Port Royal 27th, Charleston 29th.

U. S. steamer Wando, Acting Master F. T. King, commanding, Port Royal 4 ds.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Leach, Licata 53 ds., with salt and brimstone to A. Jaquemot. Had light westerly winds most of the passage; was becalmed 10 ds. off Cape St. Vincent.

Ship J. Baker, (of Cardiff,) Allen, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight June 21, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., all well. Off Gravesend, Alexander Kelly, seaman, fell from the maintopmast-head on deck, and was killed. In lat. 43 30, lon. 48 30, passed a number of icebergs.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark F. Reck, (Brem.,) Schultze, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 191 passengers to Ruger Bros.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turks Island,) Sterling, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar and cotton to Waydell & Co.

Bark Harry Booth, Ginn, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Adelaide, Pendergast, (of Barbados,) Lawson, Rio Janeiro June 17, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Lapwing, King, for Baltimore.

Bark Nettie Merryman, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Merryman, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Paragon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzgerald, Glace Bay, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Alex. Nickels, Tracy, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thompson & Hunter. July 31, off Cape May, spoke brig J. R. Nevius, from Nuevitas for New-York. Sld. in co. with brigs Henry and Matapoy, for New-York.

Brig Juno, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Farr, Manaubo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Arroyo, P. R., July 15, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. July 24, lat. 30 24, lon. 71 56, boarded schr. Clara Wells, of Boston, hence for Galveston, 12 ds. out; reported having been becalmed 7 ds. between lat. 31 and 32.

Brig H. Means, (of Dennis,) Hall, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Caprero, for Philadelphia.

Brig Coronella, Roberts, St. John, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Thomas Albert, Crnwell, Manzanilla 16 ds., with mahogany, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Hooper, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with mdse. to McColl & Frith.

Brig Cecelia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 11.

Schr. Geo. Prescott, (of Digby, N. S.,) Johnson, Matamoras 53 ds., with cotton, hides, etc., to Richards & Smith. Has had calm weather almost the entire passage.

Schr. Julia, Fenton, of and from Halifax, 10 ds., with molasses and fish to J. Whitman & Co.

Schr. Albert Jameison, Jameison, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Castine,) Adam, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. P. Nickerson, Hinton, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Allen B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Farrell, Jacksonville 7 ds., with cotton to Bixby & Co.

Schr. Leader, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Payne, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Fannie Hanmer, Tibbett, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. M. Carlisle, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fisher, Elizabethport, for Providence, with coal.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Brewster, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton, etc., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Perry, New-London.

Schr. M. P. King, Brewster, Essex.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Clark, Greenwich.

Schr. Lizzie, Glover, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Ocean Queen, Vera Cruz and Matanzas.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. E.

Below.

Bark Ocean Home, from Cuba.
Bark Albertina, from Vera Cruz.
Brig Velocity, from West Indies.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. U. S. steamers Kennebec, from Sabine Pass; Cactus, from New-York.

Domestic Ports.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30—Arr. schrs. Jane L. Nelson, from Baltimore; Edwards, from Philadelphia; Elizabeth & Eleanor, from Richmond; steamer City of Albany, from Washington, with Gen. Green and Col. Dana; John Aumack, from New-York for City Point.

The steamtug Constitution, Capt. Scott, reports the schr. J. S. Worthington, 24 hours from Baltimore, off Back Vines Light, bound to Fortress Monroe.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, June 17, ship Montpellier, Watts, from Cardiff, dischg.; Mary O'Brien, Vesper, do. do.; schr. Athdite, Wade, from New-York, dischg.; steamer Ajax, Godfrey, do., wtg.

At Sagua, July 21, brigs Eva H. Fish and Alexander Nickels, for New-York in 3 ds.; Wm. Henry, (Br.,) for do. next day.

At Sagua, July 22, bark Sea Gem, for New-York in 10 ds.; brig Mazatlan, for do. in 2 ds.; Eliza Ann, from New-York, just arr., and O. C. Clary and Ella Maria, dischg.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, June 6, Hesperus, at Buenos Ayres; 8th, Athlite, at Rio Janeiro; 20th, Johanna, at Pernambuco; 4th, Emma, at St. Lewis; 12th, Dunkeld, at Montevideo; May 29, Horace Bell, at do.; July 20, Aguilla, at Greenock; 18th, Dr. Barth, at Hamburg; 19th, Franchisa and Catharine, at ——.

Arr. from Callao, July 18, Edward Hyman, at Hamburg.

Sld. for New-York, July 18, Bellona, from Havre; 20th, Huron, from Liverpool.

MEM.—Steamship Asia, on the 22d, passed, off Orm's Head, Am. ships Edith and Delany; off the Skerries, ship Joseph Foster, bound in; 23d, off Roche's Point, passed steamship Thames, bound out; 27th, lat. 50, lon. 31, City of Cork, bound E.; 29th, lat. 48 49, lon. 43 55, bark Undine, bound E.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York, Franciska, at Bordeaux; Continent, at Bristol; Isaac Webb, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Catharina, at Bordeaux.

Arr. from St. John, N. B., James Foster, Jr., at Liverpool.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 461, Aug. 1, 1865.
63, 47, 40, 23, 45, 53, 14, 35, 56, 60, 17, 22, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 462, Aug. 1, 1865.
56, 6, 67, 51, 59, 19, 44, 18, 24, 23, 9, 61, 42.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 361, Aug. 1, 1865.
34, 48, 24, 68, 29, 74, 27, 32, 37, 6, 15, 33, 61.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 362, Aug. 1, 1865.
71, 45, 33, 12, 69, 63, 68, 49, 65, 76, 50, 47, 77.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

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